S5624-2

New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 22, No. 10, Nov. 30, 1993
Prepared by
Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - October 1993

...This month's special tables are on nonagricultural sectoral growth rates by state beginning on page 17.

...The October 1993 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 7.4 percent, up two tenths of a point from September 1993, and up seven tenths of a percentage point from October last year.

...The preliminary October unemployment rate ranking by state (seasonally adjusted) shows that New Mexico moved from 24th highest in October 1992 to 11th highest in October 1993.

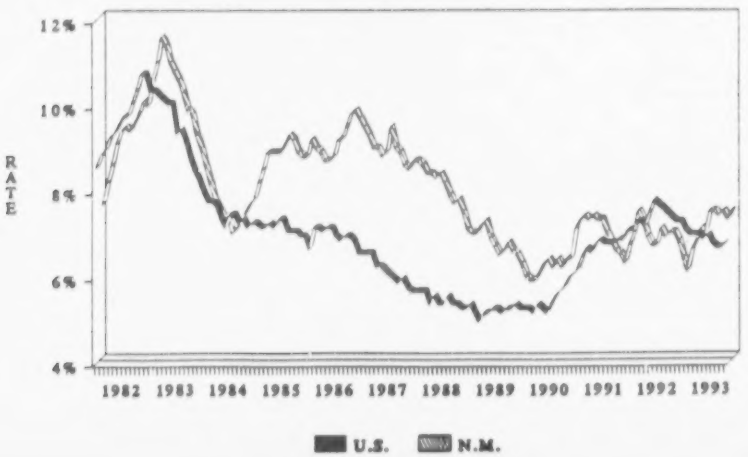
...The preliminary October nonagricultural growth rate comparison by state shows that New Mexico, for the fourth straight month, posted the second fastest growth rate in the nation.

...Nonfarm payroll employment in New Mexico is now up 25,100 jobs for 4.2 percent growth over the last year.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Household Data	
New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary	2
New Mexico & U.S. Labor Force Statistics	3
Unemp. Rate Ranking by State/County	4
Labor Force Estimates - Month/Year Ago	6
Establishment Data	
New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary	9
N.M., Albq., Santa Fe MSA Tables	10
Average Hours & Earnings and U.S. CPI	13
Nonfarm Employment Growth Rankings	14
Economic News	
National Labor Update from U.S. B.L.S.	15
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	16
Area Economic Activity	24
New Mexico Occupational Job Needs	27
Miscellaneous Items	
Glossary of Terms	28
Labor Service Center Directory	29

Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted



New Mexico Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for October 1993 was 7.4 percent, up two tenths of a point from September 1993, and up seven tenths of a percentage point from October last year. New Mexico's seasonally adjusted rate is six tenths of a point higher than the comparable national rate. About 45 percent of New Mexico's unemployed were job losers, job leavers accounted for about 18 percent and new entrants and re-entrants to the labor force were 37 percent of the jobless. New entrants and re-entrants to the labor force continue to represent a high proportion of the unemployed, indicating that the over-the-year unemployment increase may be due in part to optimism fueled by about excellent employment prospects in certain sectors, especially construction. (Job growth in the construction sector is running at almost 16 percent, according to the employer survey, while overall nonfarm job growth has reached 4.2 percent). The New Mexico labor force is increasing at a rate of 2.3 percent, almost twice the national rate of 1.3 percent, indicating the underlying strength of the state employment pattern.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, New Mexico's unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.6 percent in October. Not seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 6.0 percent in October 1992. The unadjusted unemployment rate usually falls by about half a percentage point between September and October, as the fall semester brings full staffing for school bus drivers, teachers aides and work study students. Preliminary reports from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program show that the number of claimants is down on an over-the-year basis, a trend that began in late 1992. October claims data from the Unemployment Insurance program indicate that the number of U.I. claimants decreased by 13.2 percent in October, while the number of U.I. claimants is down by 12.9 percent over the year.

Substantial over-the-month decreases in unemployment were reported in several of New Mexico's larger counties, including Eddy (down 5.3 percent), Sandoval (down 3.4 percent), and San Juan (down 6.4 percent) and Valencia (down 2.0 percent). All three Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) experienced increases in unemployment, with the Las Cruces MSA up by six percent for an unemployment rate increase of six tenths of a percentage point. Chaves County experienced an unemployment increase of 360, leading to an unemployment rate of 8.8 percent in October, compared to 7.4 percent in September.

Nationally, not seasonally adjusted total employment was up 1.9 percent over the year in October, while unemployment had fallen by 5.8 percent. New Mexico total employment rose by 1.7 percent (+11,300), while the number of unemployed also rose, by 12.3 percent (+5,400) over October of last year.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct. 1993	Sep. 1993	Oct. 1992	Sep. 1993	Oct. 1992
Civilian Labor Force	742,800	739,800	726,100	+3,000	+16,700
Employment	693,500	690,900	682,200	+2,600	+11,300
Unemployment	49,300	48,900	43,900	+400	+5,400
Rate	6.6%	6.6%	6.0%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	7.4%	7.2%	6.7%		

Albuquerque Area (Bernalillo County)
(Household Survey Based)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for October 1993 was 5.5 percent, up two tenths of a percentage point from September 1993, and up seven tenths of a percentage point from October last year.

Albuquerque's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) remained steady in October at 5.0 percent, after dropping four tenths of a percentage point last month. The October unemployment rate is six tenths of a point above the October 1992 rate of 4.4 percent. The unemployment rate has decreased slightly from September to October in five of the last six years, while 1990 remained steady. Employment increased by 0.7 percent, adding 1,800 jobs over the month. A substantial increase in employment was also evident over the year as employment rose 3.3 percent or 8,600. Although employment increased the unemployment rate stagnated because unemployment also increased. Unemployment increased by 0.7 percent or 100 from a month ago and by 19.2 percent or 2,300 from a year ago.

The Albuquerque MSA continues to post one of the lowest unemployment rates in New Mexico, being eclipsed by only Union County at 4.1 percent and the Santa Fe MSA at 3.7 percent.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct. 1993	Sep. 1993	Oct. 1992	Sep. 1993	Oct. 1992
Civilian Labor Force	283,600	281,700	272,700	+1,900	+10,900
Employment	269,300	267,500	260,700	+1,800	+8,600
Unemployment	14,300	14,200	12,000	+100	+2,300
Rate	5.0%	5.0%	4.4%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.5%	5.3%	4.8%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH		CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UN-EMPLOY-MENT	RATE %	SA RATE %
1978		545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%	
1979		557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%	
1980		562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%	
1981		579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%	
1982		596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%	
1983		609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%	
1984		628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1985		644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%	
1986		678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%	
1987		682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%	
1988		688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1989		698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%	
1990		700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%	
1991		715,000	665,000	49,000	6.9%	
1992		723,000	673,000	50,000	7.0%	
1992	JAN.	709,700	657,000	52,700	7.4%	7.4%
	FEB.	713,900	660,700	53,200	7.5%	7.2%
	MAR.	717,900	665,700	52,200	7.3%	6.8%
	APR.	718,200	668,100	50,100	7.0%	6.6%
	MAY.	721,800	673,200	48,600	6.7%	6.6%
	JUN.	736,600	676,300	60,300	8.2%	7.0%
	JUL.	731,400	680,400	51,000	7.0%	6.8%
	AUG.	728,000	679,000	49,000	6.7%	6.9%
	SEP.	726,800	681,200	45,600	6.3%	6.9%
	OCT.	726,100	682,200	43,900	6.0%	6.7%
	NOV.	727,300	685,500	41,800	5.7%	6.3%
	DEC.	718,400	678,800	39,600	5.5%	6.0%
1993	JAN.	712,000	665,500	46,500	6.5%	6.5%
	FEB.	725,100	675,000	50,100	6.9%	6.7%
	MAR.	729,100	674,700	54,400	7.5%	7.0%
	APR.	730,400	677,400	53,000	7.3%	6.9%
	MAY.	740,300	684,500	55,800	7.5%	7.4%
	JUN.	749,100	684,900	64,200	8.6%	7.4%
	JUL.	747,700	692,300	55,400	7.4%	7.3%
	AUG.	742,000	688,200	53,800	7.3%	7.4%
	SEP.	739,800	690,900	48,900	6.6%	7.2%
	OCT.	742,800	693,500	49,300	6.6%	7.4%
	NOV.					
	DEC.					
# CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		3,000	2,600	400	0.0	0.2
YEAR AGO		16,700	11,300	5,400	0.6	0.7
2 YRS. AGO		27,500	18,400	9,100	1.0	1.2
3 YRS. AGO		46,900	37,500	9,400	0.9	1.1
% CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		0.4%	0.4%	0.8%		
YEAR AGO		2.3%	1.7%	12.3%		
2 YRS. AGO		3.8%	2.7%	22.6%		
3 YRS. AGO		6.7%	5.7%	23.6%		

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH		CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UN-EMPLOY-MENT	RATE %	SA RATE %
1978		102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%	
1979		104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%	
1980		106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%	
1981		108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%	
1982		110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%	
1983		111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%	
1984		113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%	
1985		115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%	
1986		117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%	
1987		119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%	
1988		121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%	
1989		123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%	
1990		124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%	
1991		125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7%	
1992		126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4%	
1992	JAN.	125,071	115,122	9,949	8.0%	7.1%
	FEB.	125,385	115,224	10,161	8.1%	7.3%
	MAR.	125,797	116,106	9,691	7.7%	7.3%
	APR.	125,878	116,933	8,945	7.1%	7.3%
	MAY.	126,705	117,535	9,169	7.2%	7.4%
	JUN.	129,002	118,907	10,095	7.8%	7.7%
	JUL.	129,599	119,754	9,845	7.6%	7.6%
	AUG.	128,472	119,082	9,390	7.3%	7.6%
	SEP.	127,043	117,953	9,090	7.2%	7.5%
	OCT.	126,846	118,246	8,600	6.8%	7.4%
	NOV.	127,087	118,239	8,848	7.0%	7.3%
	DEC.	126,902	118,073	8,829	7.0%	7.3%
1993	JAN.	126,034	116,123	9,911	7.9%	7.1%
	FEB.	126,505	116,735	9,770	7.7%	7.0%
	MAR.	126,682	117,406	9,276	7.3%	7.0%
	APR.	126,491	117,856	8,635	6.8%	7.0%
	MAY.	127,807	119,201	8,606	6.7%	6.9%
	JUN.	129,839	120,586	9,252	7.1%	7.0%
	JUL.	130,324	121,323	9,002	6.9%	6.8%
	AUG.	129,472	121,002	8,470	6.5%	6.7%
	SEP.	127,858	119,730	8,128	6.4%	6.7%
	OCT.	128,547	120,446	8,101	6.3%	6.8%
	NOV.					
	DEC.					
# CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		689	716	−27	−0.1	0.1
YEAR AGO		1,701	2,200	−499	−0.5	−0.6
2 YRS. AGO		2,979	2,891	88	−0.1	−0.1
3 YRS. AGO		3,527	2,147	1,379	0.9	1.0
% CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		0.5%	0.6%	−0.3%		
YEAR AGO		1.3%	1.9%	−5.8%		
2 YRS. AGO		2.4%	2.5%	1.1%		
3 YRS. AGO		2.8%	1.8%	20.5%		

Source: Based on Current Population Survey

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

Note 2: SA Rate is seasonally adjusted rate.

(Prel.) October Unemployment Rate by State (highest to lowest)
Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	PREL. 1993 RANKING	OCTOBER 1993 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.2%
CALIFORNIA	2	9.8%
NEW YORK	3	7.9%
MAINE	4	7.8%
ILLINOIS	4	7.8%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6	7.7%
TEXAS	7	7.5%
LOUISIANA	7	7.5%
ALASKA	7	7.5%
WASHINGTON	7	7.5%
NEVADA	11	7.4%
NEW MEXICO	11	7.4%
RHODE ISLAND	13	7.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	14	7.1%
FLORIDA	14	7.1%
OREGON	16	7.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	16	7.0%
MICHIGAN	18	6.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	18	6.9%
UNITED STATES		6.8%
ALABAMA	20	6.8%
OHIO	21	6.6%
KENTUCKY	21	6.6%
NEW JERSEY	23	6.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	6.4%
MARYLAND	25	6.3%
ARKANSAS	26	6.2%
ARIZONA	27	6.1%
MISSISSIPPI	28	5.9%
OKLAHOMA	28	5.9%
CONNECTICUT	28	5.9%
MONTANA	31	5.8%
IDAHO	32	5.7%
MISSOURI	33	5.6%
VIRGINIA	33	5.6%
DELAWARE	35	5.5%
GEORGIA	36	5.4%
TENNESSEE	37	5.2%
MINNESOTA	38	5.1%
COLORADO	38	5.1%
WYOMING	40	5.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	41	4.8%
KANSAS	41	4.8%
VERMONT	43	4.7%
INDIANA	44	4.3%
WISCONSIN	45	4.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	4.0%
HAWAII	47	3.9%
UTAH	48	3.3%
IOWA	48	3.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	3.2%
NEBRASKA	51	2.4%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	REVISED 1992 RANKING	OCTOBER 1992 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.9%
CALIFORNIA	2	9.8%
ALASKA	3	9.3%
NEW YORK	4	8.7%
MICHIGAN	5	8.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5	8.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	7	8.4%
RHODE ISLAND	8	8.3%
NEW JERSEY	9	8.2%
WASHINGTON	10	7.9%
LOUISIANA	10	7.9%
MISSISSIPPI	12	7.8%
FLORIDA	13	7.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	14	7.5%
TEXAS	14	7.5%
CONNECTICUT	14	7.5%
UNITED STATES		7.4%
OREGON	17	7.4%
ARIZONA	17	7.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	17	7.4%
GEORGIA	17	7.4%
OHIO	21	7.3%
KENTUCKY	22	7.2%
ARKANSAS	22	7.2%
NEW MEXICO	24	6.7%
MAINE	24	6.7%
NEVADA	26	6.6%
MARYLAND	27	6.5%
MONTANA	28	6.3%
VERMONT	28	6.3%
ALABAMA	28	6.3%
IDAHO	28	6.3%
INDIANA	32	6.2%
VIRGINIA	33	6.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	34	6.0%
ILLINOIS	35	5.9%
COLORADO	36	5.8%
TENNESSEE	37	5.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	38	5.6%
MISSOURI	39	5.4%
DELAWARE	39	5.4%
UTAH	41	5.3%
OKLAHOMA	42	5.2%
MINNESOTA	43	5.1%
WYOMING	43	5.1%
HAWAII	43	5.1%
WISCONSIN	46	5.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	47	4.7%
IOWA	48	4.3%
KANSAS	49	4.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	2.9%
NEBRASKA	51	2.8%

Sep. and Oct. Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (highest to lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREAS	PREL. 1993 RANKING	OCTOBER 1993 RATE
MORA	1	23.9%
TAOS	2	14.7%
CATRON	3	13.3%
RIO ARRIBA	4	12.3%
CIBOLA	5	10.8%
GUADALUPE	6	10.5%
MCKINLEY	7	10.1%
HARDING	8	9.2%
EDDY	9	9.1%
SAN JUAN	9	9.1%
TORRANCE	11	8.9%
SOCORRO	12	8.8%
GRANT	12	8.8%
CHAVES	12	8.8%
SAN MIGUEL	12	8.8%
COLFAX	16	8.7%
LUNA	17	8.6%
OTERO	18	8.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	19	7.8%
VALENCIA	20	7.7%
CURRY	21	7.5%
SIERRA	22	7.0%
QUAY	22	7.0%
STATEWIDE		**6.6%**
LINCOLN	24	6.4%
DE BACA	25	6.2%
SANDOVAL	26	6.0%
LEA	27	5.9%
ROOSEVELT	28	5.8%
HIDALGO	29	5.3%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	5.0%
UNION	31	4.1%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.7%

AREAS	REVISED 1992 RANKING	OCTOBER 1992 RATE
MORA	1	26.1%
TAOS	2	14.5%
GUADALUPE	3	12.5%
RIO ARRIBA	4	11.8%
GRANT	5	10.3%
CIBOLA	6	10.2%
TORRANCE	7	10.0%
SAN MIGUEL	8	9.5%
SAN JUAN	9	8.8%
LUNA	10	8.6%
OTERO	10	8.6%
HARDING	12	8.3%
MCKINLEY	13	8.0%
DE BACA	13	8.0%
CHAVES	15	7.9%
SOCORRO	15	7.9%
CATRON	17	7.4%
COLFAX	18	7.2%
VALENCIA	18	7.2%
EDDY	20	7.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	21	6.9%
LEA	22	6.6%
SIERRA	23	6.5%
CURRY	24	6.1%
STATEWIDE		**6.0%**
QUAY	25	5.9%
LINCOLN	26	5.8%
HIDALGO	26	5.8%
SANDOVAL	28	5.2%
ROOSEVELT	29	4.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	29	4.4%
UNION	31	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.0%

AREAS	REVISED 1993 RANKING	SEPTEMBER 1993 RATE
MORA	1	25.9%
TAOS	2	14.3%
RIO ARRIBA	3	12.5%
CATRON	4	11.9%
CIBOLA	5	11.5%
GUADALUPE	6	11.4%
SAN JUAN	7	9.8%
EDDY	8	9.6%
MCKINLEY	8	9.6%
LUNA	10	9.3%
SAN MIGUEL	11	9.2%
HARDING	12	9.0%
OTERO	13	8.5%
GRANT	14	8.4%
TORRANCE	15	8.3%
SOCORRO	16	8.0%
VALENCIA	17	7.9%
COLFAX	17	7.9%
CURRY	19	7.7%
CHAVES	20	7.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	21	7.2%
LINCOLN	22	6.9%
SIERRA	23	6.7%
STATEWIDE		**6.6%**
HIDALGO	24	6.3%
QUAY	25	6.2%
SANDOVAL	25	6.2%
LEA	27	6.0%
ROOSEVELT	28	5.6%
DE BACA	29	5.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	5.0%
UNION	31	3.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.6%

AREAS	REVISED 1992 RANKING	SEPTEMBER 1992 RATE
MORA	1	24.5%
TAOS	2	13.5%
GUADALUPE	3	11.3%
RIO ARRIBA	4	11.0%
CIBOLA	5	10.6%
GRANT	6	10.2%
SAN MIGUEL	7	9.9%
SAN JUAN	8	9.8%
LUNA	9	9.0%
TORRANCE	10	8.8%
CHAVES	11	8.5%
HARDING	12	8.4%
DE BACA	13	8.2%
OTERO	14	8.1%
MCKINLEY	15	8.0%
SOCORRO	15	8.0%
UNION	17	7.8%
VALENCIA	18	7.4%
CATRON	18	7.4%
EDDY	20	7.3%
COLFAX	20	7.3%
QUAY	22	6.8%
CURRY	23	6.7%
LEA	24	6.6%
STATEWIDE		**6.3%**
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	25	6.2%
SANDOVAL	26	5.8%
SIERRA	27	5.7%
ROOSEVELT	27	5.7%
LINCOLN	29	5.0%
HIDALGO	30	4.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	4.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.3%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY OCTOBER 1993				REVISED SEPTEMBER 1993				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	742,790	693,459	49,331	6.6%	739,818	690,914	48,904	6.6%	2,972	2,545	427	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	283,616	269,344	14,272	5.0%	281,743	267,518	14,225	5.0%	1,873	1,826	47	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	62,578	57,698	4,880	7.8%	63,696	59,092	4,604	7.2%	-1,118	-1,394	276	-1.8%	-2.4%	6.0%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	76,165	73,316	2,849	3.7%	77,458	74,648	2,810	3.6%	-1,293	-1,332	39	-1.7%	-1.8%	1.4%
Catron	1,000	867	133	13.3%	967	852	115	11.9%	33	15	18	3.4%	1.8%	15.7%
Chaves	22,858	20,855	2,003	8.8%	22,226	20,583	1,643	7.4%	632	272	360	2.8%	1.3%	21.9%
Cibola	9,073	8,094	979	10.8%	9,040	8,002	1,038	11.5%	33	92	-59	0.4%	1.1%	-5.7%
Colfax	6,024	5,500	524	8.7%	5,900	5,431	469	7.9%	124	69	55	2.1%	1.3%	11.7%
Curry	17,434	16,128	1,306	7.5%	17,247	15,915	1,332	7.7%	187	213	-26	1.1%	1.3%	-2.0%
De Baca	908	852	56	6.2%	873	826	47	5.4%	35	26	9	4.0%	3.1%	19.1%
Eddy	21,032	19,127	1,905	9.1%	20,916	18,905	2,011	9.6%	116	222	-106	0.6%	1.2%	-5.3%
Grant	10,018	9,141	877	8.8%	9,859	9,028	831	8.4%	159	113	46	1.6%	1.3%	5.5%
Guadalupe	1,630	1,459	171	10.5%	1,602	1,419	183	11.4%	28	40	-12	1.7%	2.8%	-6.6%
Harding	338	307	31	9.2%	322	293	29	9.0%	16	14	2	5.0%	4.8%	6.9%
Hidalgo	2,679	2,537	142	5.3%	2,648	2,481	167	6.3%	31	56	-25	1.2%	2.3%	-15.0%
Lea	21,529	20,250	1,279	5.9%	21,276	19,990	1,286	6.0%	253	260	-7	1.2%	1.3%	-0.5%
Lincoln	6,409	6,000	409	6.4%	6,364	5,926	438	6.9%	45	74	-29	0.7%	1.2%	-6.6%
Luna	10,531	9,630	901	8.6%	10,712	9,721	991	9.3%	-181	-91	-90	-1.7%	-0.9%	-9.1%
McKinley	19,842	17,846	1,996	10.1%	19,563	17,690	1,873	9.6%	279	156	123	1.4%	0.9%	6.6%
Mora	1,163	885	278	23.9%	1,116	827	289	25.9%	47	58	-11	4.2%	7.0%	-3.8%
Otero	18,861	17,302	1,559	8.3%	18,703	17,110	1,593	8.5%	158	192	-34	0.8%	1.1%	-2.1%
Quay	4,560	4,242	318	7.0%	4,394	4,123	271	6.2%	166	119	47	3.8%	2.9%	17.3%
Rio Arriba	13,098	11,488	1,610	12.3%	12,990	11,372	1,618	12.5%	108	116	-8	0.8%	1.0%	-0.5%
Roosevelt	7,050	6,641	409	5.8%	6,868	6,484	384	5.6%	182	157	25	2.6%	2.4%	6.5%
Sandoval	33,800	31,788	2,012	6.0%	33,597	31,514	2,083	6.2%	203	274	-71	0.6%	0.9%	-3.4%
San Juan	37,988	34,531	3,457	9.1%	37,731	34,037	3,694	9.8%	257	494	-237	0.7%	1.5%	-6.4%
San Miguel	9,278	8,461	817	8.8%	9,246	8,395	851	9.2%	32	66	-34	0.3%	0.8%	-4.0%
Sierra	2,680	2,493	187	7.0%	2,610	2,434	176	6.7%	70	59	11	2.7%	2.4%	6.3%
Socorro	6,213	5,669	544	8.8%	6,089	5,604	485	8.0%	124	65	59	2.0%	1.2%	12.2%
Taos	11,329	9,666	1,663	14.7%	11,269	9,655	1,614	14.3%	60	11	49	0.5%	0.1%	3.0%
Torrance	4,013	3,656	357	8.9%	3,896	3,571	325	8.3%	117	85	32	3.0%	2.4%	9.8%
Union	1,818	1,743	75	4.1%	1,750	1,682	68	3.9%	68	61	7	3.9%	3.6%	10.3%
Valencia	17,280	15,946	1,334	7.7%	17,148	15,787	1,361	7.9%	132	159	-27	0.8%	1.0%	-2.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY OCTOBER 1993				REVISED OCTOBER 1992				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	742,790	693,459	49,331	6.6%	726,025	682,165	43,860	6.0%	16,765	11,294	5,471	2.3%	1.7%	12.5%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	283,616	269,344	14,272	5.0%	272,777	260,734	12,043	4.4%	10,839	8,610	2,229	4.0%	3.3%	18.5%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	62,578	57,698	4,880	7.8%	61,933	57,672	4,261	6.9%	645	26	619	1.0%	0.0%	14.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	76,165	73,316	2,849	3.7%	74,652	72,414	2,238	3.0%	1,513	902	611	2.0%	1.2%	27.3%
Catron	1,000	867	133	13.3%	1,006	932	74	7.4%	−6	−65	59	−0.6%	−7.0%	79.7%
Chaves	22,858	20,855	2,003	8.8%	22,839	21,039	1,800	7.9%	19	−184	203	0.1%	−0.9%	11.3%
Cibola	9,073	8,094	979	10.8%	8,876	7,967	909	10.2%	197	127	70	2.2%	1.6%	7.7%
Colfax	6,024	5,500	524	8.7%	5,839	5,417	422	7.2%	185	83	102	3.2%	1.5%	24.2%
Curry	17,434	16,128	1,306	7.5%	17,581	16,500	1,081	6.1%	−147	−372	225	−0.8%	−2.3%	20.8%
De Baca	908	852	56	6.2%	927	853	74	8.0%	−19	−1	−18	−2.0%	−0.1%	−24.3%
Eddy	21,032	19,127	1,905	9.1%	20,902	19,432	1,470	7.0%	130	−305	435	0.6%	−1.6%	29.6%
Grant	10,018	9,141	877	8.8%	9,781	8,771	1,010	10.3%	237	370	−133	2.4%	4.2%	−13.2%
Guadalupe	1,630	1,459	171	10.5%	1,608	1,407	201	12.5%	22	52	−30	1.4%	3.7%	−14.9%
Harding	338	307	31	9.2%	348	319	29	8.3%	−10	−12	2	−2.9%	−3.8%	6.9%
Hidalgo	2,679	2,537	142	5.3%	2,712	2,554	158	5.8%	−33	−17	−16	−1.2%	−0.7%	−10.1%
Lea	21,529	20,250	1,279	5.9%	21,607	20,176	1,431	6.6%	−78	74	−152	−0.4%	0.4%	−10.6%
Lincoln	6,409	6,000	409	6.4%	6,473	6,096	377	5.8%	−64	−96	32	−1.0%	−1.6%	8.5%
Luna	10,531	9,630	901	8.6%	10,581	9,666	915	8.6%	−50	−36	−14	−0.5%	−0.4%	−1.5%
McKinley	19,842	17,846	1,996	10.1%	19,159	17,617	1,542	8.0%	683	229	454	3.6%	1.3%	29.4%
Mora	1,163	885	278	23.9%	1,169	864	305	26.1%	−6	21	−27	−0.5%	2.4%	−8.9%
Otero	18,861	17,302	1,559	8.3%	18,847	17,217	1,630	8.6%	14	85	−71	0.1%	0.5%	−4.4%
Quay	4,560	4,242	318	7.0%	4,640	4,368	272	5.9%	−80	−126	46	−1.7%	−2.9%	16.9%
Rio Arriba	13,098	11,488	1,610	12.3%	12,791	11,288	1,503	11.8%	307	200	107	2.4%	1.8%	7.1%
Roosevelt	7,050	6,641	409	5.8%	7,294	6,975	319	4.4%	−244	−334	90	−3.3%	−4.8%	28.2%
Sandoval	33,800	31,788	2,012	6.0%	32,747	31,058	1,689	5.2%	1,053	730	323	3.2%	2.4%	19.1%
San Juan	37,988	34,531	3,457	9.1%	37,280	33,995	3,285	8.8%	708	536	172	1.9%	1.6%	5.2%
San Miguel	9,278	8,461	817	8.8%	9,159	8,289	870	9.5%	119	172	−53	1.3%	2.1%	−6.1%
Sierra	2,680	2,493	187	7.0%	2,719	2,543	176	6.5%	−39	−50	11	−1.4%	−2.0%	6.3%
Socorro	6,213	5,669	544	8.8%	6,056	5,579	477	7.9%	157	90	67	2.6%	1.6%	14.0%
Taos	11,329	9,666	1,663	14.7%	11,337	9,697	1,640	14.5%	−8	−31	23	−0.1%	−0.3%	1.4%
Torrance	4,013	3,656	357	8.9%	4,055	3,650	405	10.0%	−42	6	−48	−1.0%	0.2%	−11.9%
Union	1,818	1,743	75	4.1%	1,808	1,747	61	3.4%	10	−4	14	0.6%	−0.2%	23.0%
Valencia	17,280	15,946	1,334	7.7%	16,519	15,329	1,190	7.2%	761	617	144	4.6%	4.0%	12.1%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
P. O. BOX 1928
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87103

TABLE A - Civilian Labor Force, Employment,
Unemployment and Unemployment Rate 1993

U.S. and New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	PREL. OCT	NOV	DEC
UNITED STATES												
Civilian Labor Force 1/	126,034	126,505	126,682	126,491	127,807	129,839	130,324	129,472	127,858	128,547 2/		
Employment	116,123	116,735	117,406	117,856	119,201	120,586	121,323	121,002	119,730	120,446		
Unemployment	9,911	9,770	9,276	8,635	8,606	9,252	9,002	8,470	8,128	8,101		
Rate	7.9%	7.7%	7.3%	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%	6.9%	6.5%	6.4%	6.3%		
UNITED STATES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Civilian Labor Force 1/	127,083	127,327	127,429	127,341	128,131	128,127	128,070	128,370	127,975	128,714 2/		
Employment	118,071	118,451	118,565	118,416	119,273	119,219	119,301	119,710	119,457	119,928		
Unemployment	9,013	8,876	8,864	8,925	8,858	8,908	8,769	8,661	8,517	8,786		
Rate	7.1%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	6.9%	7.0%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%	6.8%		
NEW MEXICO												
Civilian Labor Force	711,946	725,066	729,110	730,459	740,266	749,032	747,729	741,997	739,818	742,790		
Employment	665,496	675,003	674,677	677,438	684,508	684,850	692,286	688,226	690,914	693,459		
Unemployment	46,450	50,063	54,433	53,021	55,758	64,182	55,443	53,771	48,904	49,331		
Rate	6.5%	6.9%	7.5%	7.3%	7.5%	8.6%	7.4%	7.2%	6.6%	6.6%		
NEW MEXICO SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Civilian Labor Force	727,531	733,951	732,311	731,558	737,467	736,112	738,197	736,651	739,026	743,588		
Employment	679,995	684,965	681,001	680,809	682,842	681,769	684,571	682,312	685,542	688,660		
Unemployment	47,536	48,986	51,310	50,749	54,625	54,343	53,626	54,339	53,484	54,928		
Rate	6.5%	6.7%	7.0%	6.9%	7.4%	7.4%	7.3%	7.4%	7.2%	7.4%		

1/ Numbers in thousands
2/ Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Estimates are subject to revision
1/92 Benchmark
11/30/93

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonagricultural employment in New Mexico was virtually unchanged in October at the 628,500 level, according to preliminary estimates.

Employment usually experiences significant seasonal changes this time of the year. Government loses temporary help at national forests, state parks, and summer youth programs. Temporary help is laid off in trade as students working at eating & drinking places return to schools. Jobs disappear from services as the summer tourist season ends, forcing hotels and amusement & recreational industries to let go of their seasonal workers. On the positive side, seasonal help is hired in government and services as public schools and state supported colleges and universities as well as private educational services increase staff in preparation for the start of the new school year.

All of the above occurred this year, along with continuations of recent employment growth trends in construction, manufacturing, trade, and transportation & public utilities (TCPU).

Wage and salary employment in October was up by 25,100 from the year ago level, for growth of 4.2 percent. All major industries are contributing to the annual growth. Construction led the way by hiring 4,900 additional workers for 15.5 percent yearly growth. Mining posted the second largest growth rate by adding 800 jobs for 5.3 percent over the year growth. Mining's strength is largely in metal mining and oil & gas extraction. Services gained 7,600 employees, growing by 4.8 percent from last year. Most subsectors in services posted growth; however, social services, hotels, and health services were particularly strong.

Manufacturing is up 1,700 jobs for 4.1 percent growth from last year. Subsectors recording strong gains are electronic equipment, lumber & wood, food products, and other nondurable goods. Employment in trade is up 5,200 for 3.6 percent annual growth. Trade job growth was widespread; however, wholesale durable trade, general merchandise stores, auto dealers & service stations, and eating drinking places were up significantly. Finance insurance & real estate (FIRE) posted 700 new jobs for 2.6 percent annual growth. Government added 4,000 workers for a 2.5 percent increase over the year. About 70 percent of the government job growth was in public schools and state supported colleges and universities. Transportation and Utilities added 200 employees or 0.7 percent growth, with the gains mostly in trucking & warehousing.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area reached 267,700 in October, an increase of 500 jobs over the month, according to preliminary estimates. This was a strong showing as most previous Octobers have registered decreases of 500 to 1,500 jobs, although October 1985 saw an increase of 1,000. This month's new jobs were generated primarily in construction, government, and trade, as each of these divisions was stronger than expected for October. In construction, both general building contractors and special trades contractors added jobs, while heavy construction remained almost unchanged. Government's gains occurred primarily in education establishments, both state and local. Trade saw additional jobs distributed across several sectors, but eating & drinking places pulled back slightly from the all-time high achieved last month.

At a level of 267,700, Albuquerque's nonfarm employment total is now 12,300 (+4.8%) higher than one year ago. The year over year margin has not been this great since October 1985. More new jobs have been created in services than in any other division, but trade and construction have also made strong contributions. In fact, all industrial divisions except transportation & public utilities show gains over the year. TCPU is unchanged since a year ago, but only because a major layoff by a public utility establishment offset job growth in other segments of that division. Looking at industrial categories beneath the division level, the leaders in new jobs are special trade contractors, eating & drinking places, business services, health services, local government, and general building contractors. These six sectors account for more than one-half of Albuquerque's over the year job growth. As a result of its strong growth over the past twelve months, construction now represents 5.5% of total nonfarm employment in Albuquerque, compared to 4.9% a year ago. Construction's increasing share has come primarily at the expense of government and transportation & public utilities, whose shares have decreased 0.4% and 0.3% respectively.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM OCT 1993	REVISED SEP 1993	REVISED OCT 1992	OCT CHANGE FROM SEP 1993	OCT CHANGE FROM OCT 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	**628,300**	**628,400**	**603,400**	**100**	**25,100**
GOODS PRODUCING	95,400	94,200	88,000	1,200	7,400
SERVICE PRODUCING	533,100	534,200	515,400	-1,100	17,700
MINING	**15,900**	**15,900**	**15,000**	**0**	**900**
Metal Mining	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,400	4,400	4,400	0	0
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,800	9,800	9,100	0	700
CONSTRUCTION	**36,600**	**35,700**	**31,700**	**900**	**4,900**
MANUFACTURING	**43,000**	**42,700**	**41,300**	**300**	**1,700**
DURABLE GOODS	28,800	28,500	27,700	300	1,100
Lumber & Wood Products	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	100
Machinery(except electric)	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	7,400	7,200	6,500	200	900
Transportation Equipment	4,300	4,300	4,400	0	-100
Other Durable Goods	12,400	12,300	12,200	100	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,200	14,200	13,600	0	600
Food & Kindred Products	5,100	5,100	4,800	0	300
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,500	6,500	6,200	0	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,300**	**28,900**	**29,100**	**400**	**200**
TRANSPORTATION	15,600	15,300	14,900	300	700
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,900	7,600	7,400	300	500
Other Transportation	6,100	6,100	5,900	0	200
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,700	13,600	14,200	100	-500
Communication	5,700	5,800	5,800	-100	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,000	7,800	8,400	200	-400
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**147,700**	**148,300**	**142,500**	**-600**	**5,200**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,100	25,800	25,200	300	900
Durable Goods	15,100	15,000	14,400	100	700
Nondurable Goods	11,000	10,800	10,800	200	200
RETAIL TRADE	121,600	122,500	117,300	-900	4,300
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,300	4,400	4,300	-100	0
General Merchandise Stores	14,000	13,800	13,200	200	800
Food Stores	16,400	16,200	16,000	200	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	15,700	15,900	15,100	-200	600
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,200	5,200	0	0
Furniture & Furnishing	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	45,900	46,900	43,700	-1,000	2,200
Miscellaneous Retail	15,100	15,100	14,900	0	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**27,200**	**27,600**	**26,500**	**-400**	**700**
Depository Institutions	10,200	10,200	10,200	0	0
Insurance Carriers	4,900	5,000	4,800	-100	100
Insurance Agents	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Real Estate	6,000	6,100	5,800	-100	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,100	3,300	2,800	-200	300
SERVICES	**166,100**	**168,200**	**158,500**	**-2,100**	**7,600**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13,100	13,700	12,300	-600	800
Personal Services	5,500	5,300	5,300	200	200
Business Services	26,900	27,900	26,800	-1,000	100
Health Services	41,400	41,400	39,200	0	2,200
Legal Services	4,600	4,600	4,800	0	-200
Educational Services	7,000	6,900	6,800	100	200
Social Services	13,200	13,400	11,800	-200	1,400
Membership Organizations	11,400	11,300	11,000	100	400
Engineering & Management Services	25,000	25,200	23,300	-200	1,700
Other Services	18,000	18,500	17,200	-500	800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**162,800**	**161,200**	**158,800**	**1,600**	**4,000**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,600	32,300	31,700	-700	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	131,200	128,900	127,100	2,300	4,100
State Government 2/	59,700	59,200	58,100	500	1,600
Universities	27,900	26,500	27,000	1,400	900
Local Government	71,500	69,700	69,000	1,800	2,500
Schools	44,200	42,100	42,300	2,100	1,900

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM OCT 1993	REVISED SEP 1993	REVISED OCT 1992	[illegible] SEP 1993	[illegible] OCT 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**267,700**	**267,200**	**253,400**	**500**	**14,300**
GOODS PRODUCING	36,200	35,800	32,700	400	3,500
SERVICE PRODUCING	231,500	231,400	222,700	100	8,800
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**14,900**	**14,400**	**12,700**	**500**	**2,200**
MANUFACTURING	**21,300**	**21,400**	**20,000**	**-100**	**1,300**
Durable Goods	15,200	14,900	14,200	300	1,000
Nondurable Goods	6,100	6,500	5,800	-400	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,400**	**12,400**	**12,400**	**0**	**0**
Transportation	7,400	7,400	7,100	0	300
Communication & Public Utilities	5,000	5,000	5,300	0	-300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**63,700**	**63,400**	**61,100**	**300**	**2,600**
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,200	14,100	13,800	100	400
Durable Goods	8,800	8,800	8,700	0	100
Nondurable Goods	5,400	5,300	5,100	100	300
RETAIL TRADE	49,500	49,300	47,300	200	2,200
General Merchandise Stores	5,400	5,200	5,000	200	400
Food Stores	5,200	5,100	4,900	100	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,500	5,500	5,200	0	300
Eating & Drinking Places	19,600	19,800	18,500	-200	1,100
Other Retail Trade	13,800	13,700	13,700	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**14,800**	**14,900**	**14,300**	**-100**	**500**
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,400	5,500	5,100	-100	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,200	5,200	5,000	0	200
SERVICES	**86,200**	**86,800**	**82,000**	**-600**	**4,200**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,900	3,900	3,700	0	200
Personal Services	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Business Services	17,500	18,000	16,400	-500	1,100
Health Services	20,200	20,200	19,200	0	1,000
Social Services	5,700	5,600	5,100	100	600
Membership Organizations	3,600	3,500	3,400	100	200
Engineering & Management Services	17,900	17,900	17,300	0	600
Other Services	14,900	15,200	14,400	-300	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**54,400**	**53,900**	**52,900**	**500**	**1,500**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,900	13,900	13,800	0	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	40,500	40,000	39,100	500	1,400
State Government 2/	16,800	16,600	16,300	200	500
Local Government	23,700	23,400	22,800	300	900

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM OCT 1993	REVISED SEP 1993	REVISED OCT 1992	OCT CHANGE FROM SEP 1993	OCT CHANGE FROM OCT 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	46,100	45,650	45,150	450	950
GOODS PRODUCING	5,100	5,500	5,200	-400	-100
SERVICE PRODUCING	41,000	40,150	39,950	850	1,050
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,500	2,600	2,300	-100	200
MANUFACTURING	2,600	2,900	2,900	-300	-300
Durable Goods	800	800	700	0	100
Nondurable Goods	1,800	2,100	2,200	-300	-400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,650	1,650	1,600	0	50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	10,050	9,900	9,700	150	350
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,150	1,100	1,100	50	50
RETAIL TRADE	8,900	8,800	8,600	100	300
General Merchandise Stores	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Other Retail Trade	6,600	6,500	6,300	100	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,800	1,800	1,750	0	50
SERVICES	9,100	9,200	8,400	-100	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,400	17,600	18,500	800	-100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,800	3,800	4,200	0	-400
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,600	13,800	14,300	800	300
State Government	7,800	7,100	7,700	700	100
Local Government	6,800	6,700	6,600	100	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM OCT 1993	REVISED SEP 1993	REVISED OCT 1992	OCT CHANGE FROM SEP 1993	OCT CHANGE FROM OCT 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	67,750	67,650	64,100	100	3,650
GOODS PRODUCING	5,450	5,450	4,800	0	650
SERVICE PRODUCING	62,300	62,200	59,300	100	3,000
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,400	3,400	2,900	0	500
MANUFACTURING	2,050	2,050	1,900	0	150
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,200	0	50
Nondurable Goods	800	800	700	0	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,150	1,150	1,100	0	50
Transportation	600	600	550	0	50
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	14,200	14,300	13,150	-100	1,050
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,500	1,450	1,350	50	150
RETAIL TRADE	12,700	12,850	11,800	-150	900
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,250	1,100	-50	100
Eating & Drinking Places	5,100	5,200	4,700	-100	400
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,400	6,000	0	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,800	2,900	2,600	-100	200
SERVICES	18,900	19,100	18,000	-200	900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,600	2,700	2,500	-100	100
Health Services	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Services	11,700	11,800	11,000	-100	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	25,250	24,750	24,450	500	800
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,850	1,850	1,750	0	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	23,400	22,900	22,700	500	700
State Government 3/	18,400	18,300	17,900	100	500
Local Government	5,000	4,600	4,800	400	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT 1993	SEP 1993	OCT 1992	OCT 1993	SEP 1993	OCT 1992	OCT 1993	SEP 1993	OCT 1992
MINING	$602.62	$602.91	$599.35	43.7	43.5	43.4	13.79	13.86	13.81
CONSTRUCTION	$524.94	$501.82	$466.28	42.3	40.6	41.3	12.41	12.36	11.29
MANUFACTURING	$403.68	$405.74	$380.78	40.9	41.7	40.9	9.87	9.73	9.31
Durable Goods	$451.77	$445.63	$412.68	42.7	42.2	40.9	10.58	10.56	10.09
Nondurable Goods	$308.92	$325.22	$315.34	37.4	40.5	40.9	8.26	8.03	7.71
COMMUNICATIONS	$707.97	$699.49	$763.14	46.7	43.8	35.2	15.16	15.97	21.68
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$722.25	$708.74	$659.33	45.0	45.2	44.7	16.05	15.68	14.75
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$232.13	$234.56	$231.57	31.2	31.4	31.0	7.44	7.47	7.47
Wholesale Trade	$359.81	$376.14	$387.84	38.4	39.1	38.4	9.37	9.62	10.10
Retail Trade	$206.12	$206.91	$200.69	29.7	29.9	29.6	6.94	6.92	6.78
BANKING	$254.90	$253.08	$246.47	34.4	34.2	37.4	7.41	7.40	6.59
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	OCT 1993	SEP 1993	OCT 1992	OCT 1993	SEP 1993	OCT 1992	OCT 1993	SEP 1993	OCT 1992
MANUFACTURING	$431.60	$426.22	$413.31	41.5	41.3	40.6	10.40	10.32	10.18
Durable Goods	$489.44	$482.85	$457.03	43.7	43.5	41.7	11.20	11.10	10.96
Nondurable Goods	$308.02	$317.09	$322.41	36.8	37.0	38.2	8.37	8.57	8.44

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

	October 1993	September 1993	October 1992	PERCENT CHANGE Sep '93-Oct '93	PERCENT CHANGE Oct '92-Oct '93
CPI-U	145.7	145.1	141.8	0.4%	2.8%
CPI-W	143.3	142.6	139.6	0.5%	2.7%

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)

October Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Year to Year change

STATE	OCTOBER 1993 RANKING	OCTOBER 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	5.0%
NEW MEXICO	2	4.5%
NEVADA	3	3.8%
IDAHO	4	3.2%
GEORGIA	5	3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	6	2.9%
COLORADO	7	2.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	8	2.6%
FLORIDA	8	2.6%
ALASKA	10	2.4%
TENNESSEE	10	2.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	12	2.1%
KANSAS	12	2.1%
ARIZONA	12	2.1%
OREGON	15	2.0%
MINNESOTA	15	2.0%
WISCONSIN	15	2.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	1.9%
MONTANA	18	1.9%
TEXAS	18	1.9%
WYOMING	21	1.8%
UNITED STATES		1.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	22	1.6%
ARKANSAS	22	1.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	24	1.5%
MISSISSIPPI	24	1.5%
INDIANA	26	1.4%
MISSOURI	27	1.3%
MICHIGAN	28	1.2%
ILLINOIS	29	1.1%
LOUISIANA	30	0.9%
DELAWARE	30	0.9%
IOWA	30	0.9%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	30	0.9%
WASHINGTON	30	0.9%
KENTUCKY	30	0.9%
VIRGINIA	36	0.8%
MAINE	36	0.8%
OKLAHOMA	36	0.8%
NEBRASKA	39	0.7%
ALABAMA	40	0.6%
OHIO	41	0.4%
VERMONT	41	0.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	43	0.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	44	0.1%
NEW YORK	45	−0.0%
MARYLAND	46	−0.3%
RHODE ISLAND	47	−0.6%
NEW JERSEY	48	−0.7%
HAWAII	49	−0.8%
CALIFORNIA	50	−1.4%
CONNECTICUT	51	−1.7%

STATE	REVISED OCTOBER 1992 RANKING	REVISED OCTOBER 1992 RATE
IDAHO	1	4.3%
UTAH	2	3.9%
MONTANA	3	3.8%
COLORADO	4	3.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	5	3.4%
MISSISSIPPI	6	3.1%
GEORGIA	7	3.0%
MINNESOTA	7	3.0%
NEVADA	9	2.9%
KENTUCKY	10	2.7%
ARIZONA	10	2.7%
ARKANSAS	12	2.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	2.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	14	2.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	2.1%
WISCONSIN	15	2.1%
ALABAMA	17	2.0%
TENNESSEE	18	1.9%
NEW MEXICO	18	1.9%
WASHINGTON	20	1.8%
TEXAS	21	1.7%
FLORIDA	21	1.7%
ALASKA	23	1.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	23	1.6%
KANSAS	25	1.4%
NEBRASKA	26	1.3%
INDIANA	26	1.3%
OREGON	28	1.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	1.2%
IOWA	30	1.1%
RHODE ISLAND	31	1.0%
VIRGINIA	32	0.9%
MAINE	33	0.8%
MICHIGAN	34	0.7%
DELAWARE	35	0.6%
OHIO	35	0.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	37	0.5%
UNITED STATES		0.5%
MISSOURI	37	0.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	39	0.1%
WYOMING	39	0.1%
VERMONT	41	0.0%
LOUISIANA	42	−0.1%
ILLINOIS	42	−0.1%
OKLAHOMA	44	−0.5%
MARYLAND	44	−0.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	46	−0.8%
HAWAII	47	−0.9%
NEW JERSEY	48	−1.4%
NEW YORK	49	−1.7%
CONNECTICUT	50	−1.9%
CALIFORNIA	50	−1.9%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Special Note on Current Population Survey Redesign - Changes in Household Survey Data

Beginning in 1994, with the release of data for January, estimates from the Current Population Survey (household survey) will reflect the results of a major redesign of the survey. The redesign is being undertaken to obtain more accurate and comprehensive information on the labor force. As part of this effort, CPS survey questionnaire is being revamped to include many new and revised questions regarding individuals employment and unemployment activities, and a fully automated data collection environment is being introduced.

U.S. Employment - October 1993 Overview

On November 5, 1993, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for October 1993 had increased a tenth of a point to 6.8 percent. An unemployment rate of 6.7 to 6.8 percent has prevailed since July. Unemployment rose by 269,000, and total employment grew by 471,000, resulting in a slight increase in the rate. The number of people not in the labor force fell by 559,000. The October unemployment rate for adult men remained unchanged at 6.3 percent, the rate for adult women rose by two tenths of a point to 5.9 percent, while the very volatile rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 19.4 percent (up by two percentage points). The October rate for Blacks was down by nine tenths of a point to 11.7 percent, while the rate for Hispanics was up by one and eight tenths of a point to 11.5 percent. The rate for Whites was up four tenths of a point to 6.2 percent.

Civilian Employment (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was up by 471,000 in October to 119.928 million, after falling by 253,000 last month. The employment-population ratio was up two tenths of a point to 61.8 percent, five tenths of a point higher than in October of last year. The civilian labor force (now at 128.714 million) has risen 1.648 million or almost 1.3 percent over last October, while the labor force participation rate (at 66.3 percent) was up three tenths of a point over the month, and up two tenths of a point from the 66.1 percent that prevailed in October 1992.

The median duration of unemployment was 8.3 weeks in October, down one full week from October 1992. 3.105 million (35.2 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in October 1993, compared to 3.564 million or 37.8 percent in October 1992, an impressive improvement. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost a job was 55.4 percent in October, down from 58.5 percent in October 1992. Job losers totaled 4.856 million in October 1993, compared to 989,000 job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.077 million) and new entrants (847 thousand) constitute the rest of the unemployed. Reentrants to the labor force increased slightly over the month, as did new entrants.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 177,000 jobs in October, to 110.644 million, following a revised August to September increase of 162,000. Nonfarm jobs increased by 1.855 million or +1.7 percent over October 1992. The goods-producing industries gained 43,000 jobs over the month but were still down 64,000 jobs over the year. Construction employment was up 30,000 over the month, while manufacturing employment was up 12,000. The service-producing industries gained 134,000 jobs over the month, and 1.919 million over the year. The over the month gains occurred in services (both business and health services were up), finance,insurance & real estate, and wholesale trade. Government was down 8,000 jobs over the month and up by 181,000 over the year. The manufacturing workweek is now at 41.6 hours, up one tenth of an hour over the month and one half hour from last year.

Range of Unemployment Measures (Household Survey Data)

Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer remained at 2.4 percent of the labor force in October. Job losers rose by a tenth of a point to 3.8 percent of the civilian labor force, while unemployed persons 25 years of age and older rose to 5.7 percent of the comparable labor force. Unemployed full-time jobseekers remained unchanged at 6.4 percent of the full-time civilian labor force this month. A variant unemployment rate designed to include involuntarily part-time workers was 9.2 percent, down one tenth of a point in October. The most comprehensive variant, which takes discouraged workers into account, was 10.3 percent in the first, 10.4 in the second, and 10.2 percent in the third quarter of 1993.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	October 1993	September 1993	October 1992	CHANGE FROM Sep. '93	CHANGE FROM Oct. '92
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,683	3,955	5,010	728	-327
Continued Claims	37,875	43,623	43,475	-5,748	-5,600
# Insured Unemployed *	9,676	9,648	10,373	28	-697
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.7	1.8	1.9		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	1,554	1,530	1,868	24	-314
Final Payments	939	881	870	58	69
Weeks Compensated	26,707	31,230	31,894	-4,523	-5,187
Net Benefit Payments	$3,902,737	$4,575,488	$4,494,250	-$672,751	-$591,513
Average Weekly Check	$146.13	$146.51	$140.91	-$0.38	$5.22

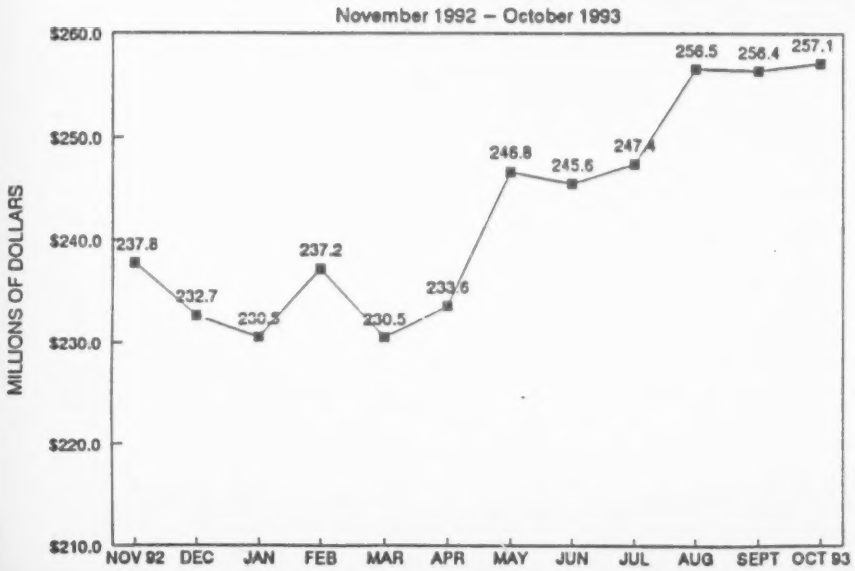
* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Claims filed for unemployment insurance rose by 728 or 18.4 percent over the month reflecting layoffs in manufacturing in Chaves and Bernalillo counties. In addition, normal seasonal layoffs occurred as the summer tourist season drew to a close and the new school year began. The number of insured unemployed per week totalled 9,676 producing an insured unemployment rate of 1.7 percent.

Benefit payments totalled $3.9 million during October, a decrease of $673,000 or 14.7 percent from September. The average weekly check fell by $.38 to $146.13. The number of new beneficiaries rose less than two percent and totalled 1,554 whereas the number of exhaustees totalled 939, an increase of almost 7 percent.

The trust fund ended October with a balance of $257.1 million. During the month, deposits totalled $7.4 million and disbursements were $6.9 million.

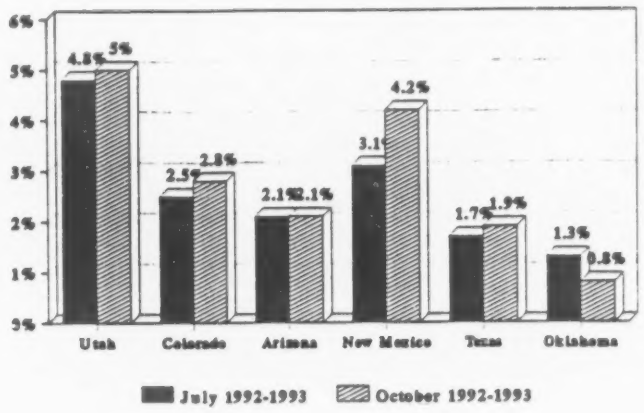
Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund



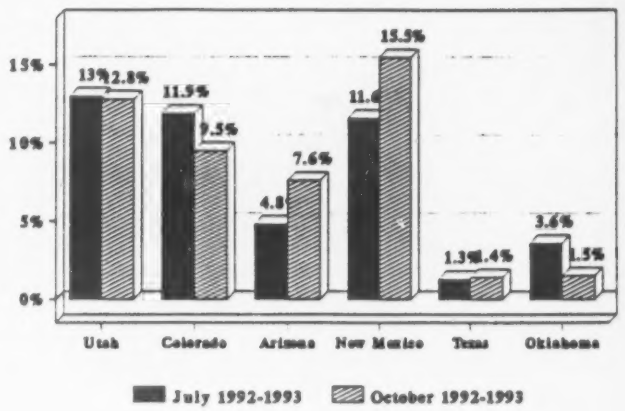
Deposits	$7,390,451
Disbursements	$6,680,895
Balance	$257,122,893

Employment Growth Rates by Industry
N.M., and Contiguous States

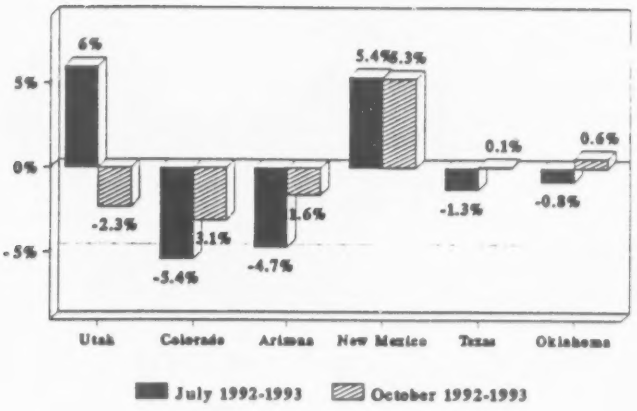
Total Nonagricultural



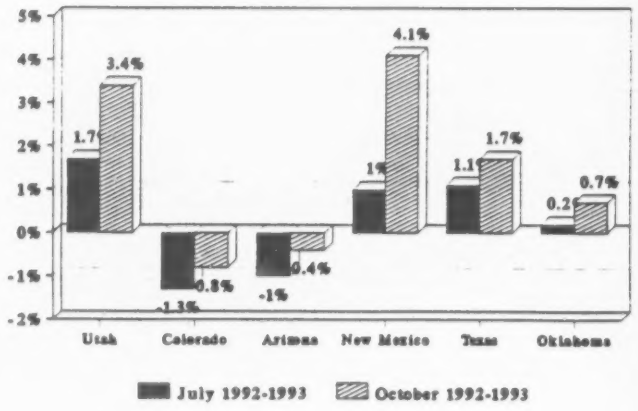
Construction



Mining

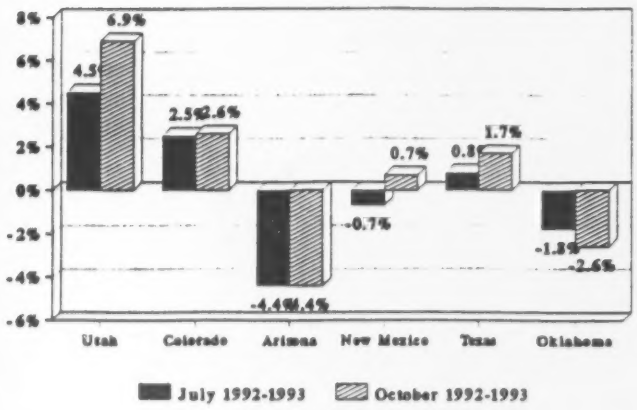


Manufacturing

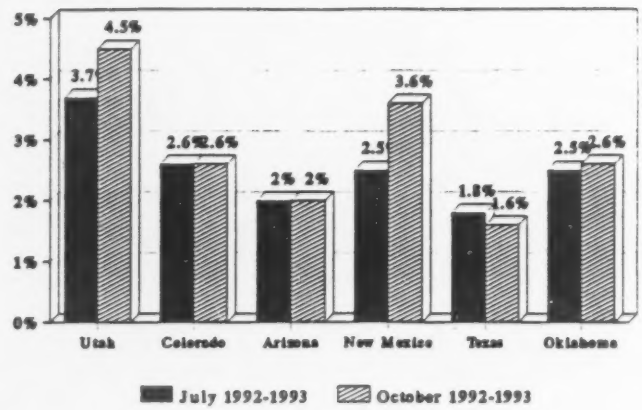


Employment Growth Rates by Industry
N.M., and Contiguous States

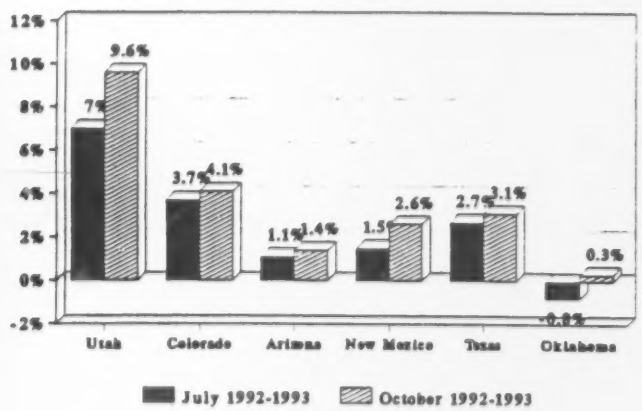
Tranportation & Public Utilities



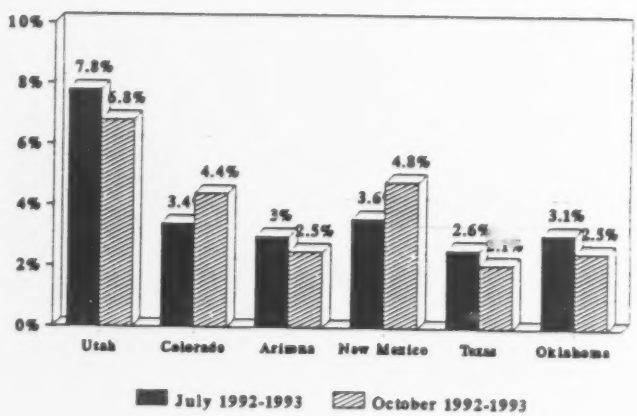
Trade



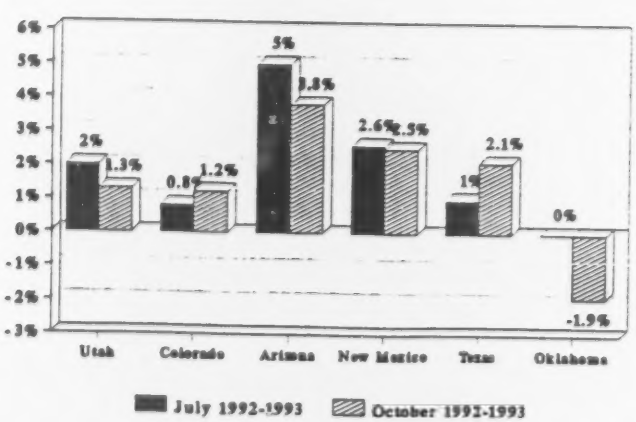
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate



Services



Government



October Nonagricultural Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

State	Ranking	For October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	824.8	785.6	39.2	5.0%
NEW MEXICO	2	[illegible]	603.4	24.1	[illegible]
NEVADA	3	677.2	652.7	24.5	3.8%
IDAHO	4	440.9	427.4	13.5	3.2%
GEORGIA	5	3,122.0	3,027.7	94.3	3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	6	319.6	310.6	9.0	2.9%
COLORADO	7	1,659.6	1,614.3	45.3	2.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	8	3,271.6	3,187.6	84.0	2.6%
FLORIDA	8	5,497.7	5,358.9	138.8	2.6%
ALASKA	10	252.7	246.7	6.0	2.4%
TENNESSEE	10	2,312.4	2,258.9	53.5	2.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	12	290.0	283.9	6.1	2.1%
KANSAS	12	1,148.8	1,125.0	23.8	2.1%
ARIZONA	12	1,581.3	1,548.6	32.7	2.1%
OREGON	15	1,322.0	1,296.0	26.0	2.0%
MINNESOTA	15	2,281.4	2,236.7	44.7	2.0%
WISCONSIN	15	2,437.1	2,390.1	47.0	2.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	504.0	494.5	9.5	1.9%
MONTANA	18	330.6	324.4	6.2	1.9%
TEXAS	18	7,496.4	7,357.9	138.5	1.9%
WYOMING	21	211.2	207.4	3.8	1.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	22	1,572.8	1,547.5	25.3	1.6%
ARKANSAS	22	995.9	980.0	15.9	1.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	24	656.6	646.6	10.0	1.5%
MISSISSIPPI	24	996.7	982.4	14.3	1.5%
INDIANA	26	2,607.5	2,571.6	35.9	1.4%
MISSOURI	27	2,377.7	2,348.0	29.7	1.3%
MICHIGAN	28	4,029.5	3,981.4	48.1	1.2%
ILLINOIS	29	5,308.1	5,252.2	55.9	1.1%
LOUISIANA	30	1,646.7	1,631.3	15.4	0.9%
DELAWARE	30	349.2	346.0	3.2	0.9%
IOWA	30	1,278.5	1,266.8	11.7	0.9%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	30	684.1	677.9	6.2	0.9%
WASHINGTON	30	2,270.1	2,249.6	20.5	0.9%
KENTUCKY	30	1,547.4	1,533.7	13.7	0.9%
VIRGINIA	36	2,891.4	2,867.8	23.6	0.8%
MAINE	36	530.4	526.1	4.3	0.8%
OKLAHOMA	36	1,226.4	1,216.5	9.9	0.8%
NEBRASKA	39	760.9	755.6	5.3	0.7%
ALABAMA	40	1,703.3	1,692.9	10.4	0.6%
OHIO	41	4,918.7	4,898.5	20.2	0.4%
VERMONT	41	255.5	254.6	0.9	0.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	43	5,140.2	5,125.0	15.2	0.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	44	2,801.3	2,799.0	2.3	0.1%
NEW YORK	45	7,763.0	7,765.4	−2.4	−0.0%
MARYLAND	46	2,084.0	2,089.8	−5.8	−0.3%
RHODE ISLAND	47	424.8	427.3	−2.5	−0.6%
NEW JERSEY	48	3,422.5	3,445.1	−22.6	−0.7%
HAWAII	49	529.6	534.1	−4.5	−0.8%
CALIFORNIA	50	11,971.0	12,139.4	−168.4	−1.4%
CONNECTICUT	51	1,498.0	1,524.6	−26.6	−1.7%

Construction

State	Ranking	October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
NEW MEXICO	1	36.6	31.7	4.9	15.5%
NEVADA	2	48.1	42.0	6.1	14.5%
UTAH	3	43.3	38.4	4.9	12.8%
WISCONSIN	4	112.1	99.7	12.4	12.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	5	14.1	12.6	1.5	11.9%
ALASKA	6	13.7	12.3	1.4	11.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	7	33.8	30.5	3.3	10.8%
MISSISSIPPI	7	41.1	37.1	4.0	10.8%
TENNESSEE	9	94.8	86.3	8.5	9.8%
COLORADO	10	87.2	79.6	7.6	9.5%
GEORGIA	11	134.0	122.6	11.4	9.3%
NEBRASKA	12	31.6	29.3	2.3	7.8%
ARIZONA	13	91.7	85.2	6.5	7.6%
D. C.	14	9.5	8.9	0.6	6.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	14	84.0	78.7	5.3	6.7%
OREGON	16	55.2	52.0	3.2	6.2%
MICHIGAN	17	147.2	138.7	8.5	6.1%
KANSAS	18	49.2	46.4	2.8	6.0%
IDAHO	19	26.5	25.1	1.4	5.6%
MISSOURI	20	102.2	96.9	5.3	5.5%
WASHINGTON	21	132.0	125.5	6.5	5.2%
FLORIDA	22	284.2	270.6	13.6	5.0%
INDIANA	23	121.0	115.9	5.1	4.4%
MONTANA	24	16.0	15.5	0.5	3.2%
RHODE ISLAND	25	13.4	13.0	0.4	3.1%
MINNESOTA	26	88.6	86.1	2.5	2.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	27	152.7	148.6	4.1	2.8%
VIRGINIA	28	153.1	149.3	3.8	2.5%
WYOMING	29	12.7	12.4	0.3	2.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	30	14.0	13.7	0.3	2.2%
NEW YORK	31	251.0	246.5	4.5	1.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	32	18.7	18.4	0.3	1.6%
OKLAHOMA	33	40.0	39.4	0.6	1.5%
IOWA	33	53.4	52.6	0.8	1.5%
ARKANSAS	33	40.8	40.2	0.6	1.5%
TEXAS	36	354.7	349.8	4.9	1.4%
KENTUCKY	37	73.8	73.3	0.5	0.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	38	82.4	82.4	0.0	0.0%
LOUISIANA	39	102.4	102.7	−0.3	−0.3%
OHIO	39	197.2	197.8	−0.6	−0.3%
ALABAMA	41	78.6	78.9	−0.3	−0.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	42	208.0	209.5	−1.5	−0.7%
MAINE	43	23.8	24.0	−0.2	−0.8%
HAWAII	44	30.6	31.1	−0.5	−1.6%
ILLINOIS	45	215.0	218.7	−3.7	−1.7%
DELAWARE	46	19.4	19.8	−0.4	−2.0%
CALIFORNIA	47	470.0	483.6	−13.6	−2.8%
MARYLAND	48	114.5	119.9	−5.4	−4.5%
VERMONT	48	12.6	13.2	−0.6	−4.5%
CONNECTICUT	50	47.2	51.1	−3.9	−7.6%
NEW JERSEY	51	103.0	112.5	−9.5	−8.4%

Mining

State	Ranking	October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
RHODE ISLAND	1	0.3	0.2	0.1	50.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	2	1.9	1.7	0.2	11.8%
NEBRASKA	3	1.6	1.5	0.1	6.7%
NEW MEXICO	4	15.8	15.8	0.0	0.0%
WISCONSIN	5	2.6	2.5	0.1	4.0%
MISSISSIPPI	6	5.1	5.0	0.1	2.0%
WYOMING	7	18.2	17.9	0.3	1.7%
OKLAHOMA	8	35.1	34.9	0.2	0.6%
TEXAS	9	169.1	168.9	0.2	0.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	10	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0%
CONNECTICUT	10	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0%
MAINE	10	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0%
MARYLAND	10	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0%
ARKANSAS	10	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	10	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0%
ALASKA	10	10.3	10.3	0.0	0.0%
NEW YORK	10	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	10	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0%
VERMONT	10	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0%
IOWA	10	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0%
D. C.	10	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
DELAWARE	10	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
NEW JERSEY	10	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0%
ALABAMA	25	10.7	10.8	−0.1	−0.9%
GEORGIA	26	7.4	7.5	−0.1	−1.3%
ARIZONA	27	12.3	12.5	−0.2	−1.6%
LOUISIANA	28	43.5	44.5	−1.0	−2.2%
UTAH	29	8.5	8.7	−0.2	−2.3%
MICHIGAN	29	8.4	8.6	−0.2	−2.3%
COLORADO	31	15.8	16.3	−0.5	−3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	32	2.6	2.7	−0.1	−3.7%
NEVADA	33	12.5	13.0	−0.5	−3.8%
IDAHO	33	2.5	2.6	−0.1	−3.8%
CALIFORNIA	35	32.7	34.2	−1.5	−4.4%
OHIO	36	13.7	14.4	−0.7	−4.9%
MONTANA	37	5.4	5.7	−0.3	−5.3%
KANSAS	38	8.4	8.9	−0.5	−5.6%
TENNESSEE	39	4.7	5.0	−0.3	−6.0%
OREGON	40	1.5	1.6	−0.1	−6.3%
MINNESOTA	41	7.6	8.2	−0.6	−7.3%
KENTUCKY	42	27.0	29.5	−2.5	−8.5%
WASHINGTON	43	3.2	3.5	−0.3	−8.6%
VIRGINIA	44	12.5	13.7	−1.2	−8.8%
MISSOURI	45	4.5	5.0	−0.5	−10.0%
INDIANA	45	6.3	7.0	−0.7	−10.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	47	20.6	23.6	−3.0	−12.7%
FLORIDA	48	5.9	6.8	−0.9	−13.2%
ILLINOIS	49	14.8	18.3	−3.5	−19.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	50	24.2	30.4	−6.2	−20.4%
HAWAII	51	0.0	0.0	0.0	–

Note: Numbers are in thousands
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Manufacturing

State	Ranking	October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	40.9	37.7	3.2	8.5%
IDAHO	2	70.9	67.1	3.8	5.7%
NEVADA	3	27.6	26.5	1.1	4.2%
NEW MEXICO	4	43.0	41.3	1.7	4.1%
UTAH	5	110.2	106.6	3.6	3.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	6	20.2	19.6	0.6	3.1%
WYOMING	6	10.1	9.8	0.3	3.1%
ARKANSAS	8	243.5	237.1	6.4	2.7%
NEBRASKA	9	103.7	101.4	2.3	2.3%
TEXAS	10	993.5	977.0	16.5	1.7%
DELAWARE	11	65.6	64.6	1.0	1.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	12	852.4	841.0	11.4	1.4%
IOWA	13	233.6	230.7	2.9	1.3%
OREGON	14	212.8	210.3	2.5	1.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	15	83.0	82.2	0.8	1.0%
TENNESSEE	16	519.8	515.8	4.0	0.8%
WISCONSIN	16	555.1	550.9	4.2	0.8%
KENTUCKY	18	292.3	290.2	2.1	0.7%
OKLAHOMA	18	164.9	163.8	1.1	0.7%
MAINE	20	93.4	92.8	0.6	0.6%
INDIANA	21	632.6	629.9	2.7	0.4%
FLORIDA	21	481.1	479.2	1.9	0.4%
MISSISSIPPI	23	253.1	252.4	0.7	0.3%
MINNESOTA	24	402.0	401.5	0.5	0.1%
ILLINOIS	24	925.8	924.9	0.9	0.1%
MONTANA	26	23.6	23.6	0.0	0.0%
GEORGIA	27	548.7	549.2	-0.5	-0.1%
MICHIGAN	28	899.6	902.1	-2.5	-0.3%
LOUISIANA	29	187.5	188.2	-0.7	-0.4%
ARIZONA	29	171.7	172.4	-0.7	-0.4%
VERMONT	31	43.3	43.6	-0.3	-0.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	31	97.3	98.0	-0.7	-0.7%
D. C.	31	13.8	13.9	-0.1	-0.7%
COLORADO	34	184.0	185.4	-1.4	-0.8%
OHIO	35	1,040.6	1,050.0	-9.4	-0.9%
VIRGINIA	36	404.7	408.6	-3.9	-1.0%
KANSAS	37	178.6	180.7	-2.1	-1.2%
ALABAMA	37	378.8	383.4	-4.6	-1.2%
MISSOURI	39	402.7	408.0	-5.3	-1.3%
ALASKA	40	14.4	14.6	-0.2	-1.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	365.4	371.4	-6.0	-1.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	42	925.0	945.3	-20.3	-2.1%
WASHINGTON	43	341.2	348.7	-7.5	-2.2%
MARYLAND	44	178.0	182.5	-4.5	-2.5%
NEW JERSEY	45	512.3	526.7	-14.4	-2.7%
RHODE ISLAND	46	88.6	91.2	-2.6	-2.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	47	442.1	459.1	-17.0	-3.7%
NEW YORK	47	977.3	1,015.0	-37.7	-3.7%
CALIFORNIA	49	1,780.0	1,862.7	-82.7	-4.4%
CONNECTICUT	50	288.6	303.3	-14.7	-4.8%
HAWAII	51	18.0	19.2	-1.2	-6.2%

TCPU

State	Ranking	October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	47.8	44.7	3.1	6.9%
TENNESSEE	2	126.1	121.5	4.6	3.8%
GEORGIA	3	205.9	199.7	6.2	3.1%
WYOMING	4	14.5	14.1	0.4	2.8%
KANSAS	4	66.3	64.5	1.8	2.8%
DELAWARE	4	14.9	14.5	0.4	2.8%
COLORADO	7	103.0	100.4	2.6	2.6%
WISCONSIN	8	114.2	111.5	2.7	2.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	9	18.0	17.6	0.4	2.3%
ALASKA	10	22.7	22.3	0.4	1.8%
FLORIDA	11	277.5	272.9	4.6	1.7%
TEXAS	11	443.3	436.1	7.2	1.7%
MISSOURI	13	154.5	152.0	2.5	1.6%
ARKANSAS	13	57.3	56.4	0.9	1.6%
NEVADA	15	33.7	33.2	0.5	1.5%
KENTUCKY	16	83.9	82.8	1.1	1.3%
WEST VIRGINIA	16	38.9	38.4	0.5	1.3%
MISSISSIPPI	18	45.9	45.5	0.4	0.9%
NEW MEXICO	19	29.3	29.1	0.2	0.7%
RHODE ISLAND	19	15.0	14.9	0.1	0.7%
ILLINOIS	19	305.2	303.2	2.0	0.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	22	269.0	267.3	1.7	0.6%
ALABAMA	22	83.0	82.5	0.5	0.6%
INDIANA	24	131.4	130.7	0.7	0.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	25	156.3	155.7	0.6	0.4%
MICHIGAN	26	156.5	156.1	0.4	0.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	27	14.7	14.7	0.0	0.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	27	17.4	17.4	0.0	0.0%
IDAHO	27	21.0	21.0	0.0	0.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	30	64.4	64.7	-0.3	-0.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	31	120.6	121.4	-0.8	-0.7%
VIRGINIA	32	145.7	147.0	-1.3	-0.9%
IOWA	32	54.0	54.5	-0.5	-0.9%
CALIFORNIA	34	602.1	608.1	-6.0	-1.0%
NEBRASKA	35	46.9	47.4	-0.5	-1.1%
MINNESOTA	36	109.5	110.8	-1.3	-1.2%
LOUISIANA	36	104.4	105.7	-1.3	-1.2%
NEW YORK	38	398.6	404.0	-5.4	-1.3%
NEW JERSEY	38	227.0	230.1	-3.1	-1.3%
MONTANA	40	19.9	20.2	-0.3	-1.5%
MARYLAND	40	99.1	100.6	-1.5	-1.5%
OHIO	42	210.0	213.4	-3.4	-1.6%
D. C.	43	23.0	23.4	-0.4	-1.7%
CONNECTICUT	44	66.5	67.9	-1.4	-2.1%
OREGON	45	64.8	66.3	-1.5	-2.3%
WASHINGTON	46	112.2	115.0	-2.8	-2.4%
OKLAHOMA	47	68.1	69.9	-1.8	-2.6%
VERMONT	48	10.7	11.1	-0.4	-3.6%
MAINE	49	20.8	21.7	-0.9	-4.1%
ARIZONA	50	78.0	81.6	-3.6	-4.4%
HAWAII	51	41.0	43.5	-2.5	-5.7%

Note: Numbers are in thousands
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Trade

State	Ranking	October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
ALASKA	1	50.0	47.7	2.3	4.8%
UTAH	2	195.8	187.4	8.4	4.5%
NEW MEXICO	3	147.7	142.5	5.2	3.6%
SOUTH CAROLINA	3	361.6	349.0	12.6	3.6%
GEORGIA	5	780.9	755.8	25.1	3.3%
TENNESSEE	6	540.1	525.7	14.4	2.7%
OKLAHOMA	7	291.3	283.8	7.5	2.6%
COLORADO	7	398.3	388.2	10.1	2.6%
IDAHO	9	110.6	107.9	2.7	2.5%
KANSAS	10	279.8	273.2	6.6	2.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	10	150.8	147.3	3.5	2.4%
MONTANA	12	88.7	86.7	2.0	2.3%
WYOMING	13	47.5	46.5	1.0	2.2%
NEVADA	14	135.2	132.4	2.8	2.1%
FLORIDA	14	1,429.3	1,400.1	29.2	2.1%
ARIZONA	16	386.5	378.9	7.6	2.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	17	75.0	73.6	1.4	1.9%
ILLINOIS	18	1,254.5	1,232.2	22.3	1.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	18	81.1	79.7	1.4	1.8%
ARKANSAS	20	219.6	216.0	3.6	1.7%
TEXAS	21	1,795.0	1,765.9	29.1	1.6%
WASHINGTON	21	553.8	545.1	8.7	1.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	23	737.3	726.1	11.2	1.5%
INDIANA	24	607.7	599.3	8.4	1.4%
OREGON	25	329.9	325.7	4.2	1.3%
MISSISSIPPI	26	204.9	202.4	2.5	1.2%
MINNESOTA	27	541.6	535.7	5.9	1.1%
KENTUCKY	28	363.2	359.8	3.4	0.9%
ALABAMA	28	373.9	370.7	3.2	0.9%
VERMONT	30	59.5	59.0	0.5	0.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	30	1,169.2	1,160.3	8.9	0.8%
IOWA	30	321.1	318.7	2.4	0.8%
WISCONSIN	33	556.6	552.7	3.9	0.7%
RHODE ISLAND	33	91.5	90.9	0.6	0.7%
MISSOURI	35	560.4	557.6	2.8	0.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	36	125.5	125.0	0.5	0.4%
DELAWARE	36	76.3	76.0	0.3	0.4%
MICHIGAN	36	944.7	941.0	3.7	0.4%
LOUISIANA	39	381.9	381.0	0.9	0.2%
OHIO	40	1,166.4	1,165.0	1.4	0.1%
MAINE	41	134.4	134.5	-0.1	-0.1%
VIRGINIA	41	636.7	637.6	-0.9	-0.1%
NEBRASKA	43	189.3	190.1	-0.8	-0.4%
MASSACHUSETTS	44	644.3	648.0	-3.7	-0.6%
HAWAII	44	131.5	132.3	-0.8	-0.6%
NEW YORK	46	1,556.9	1,568.0	-11.1	-0.7%
NEW JERSEY	47	795.3	804.8	-9.5	-1.2%
MARYLAND	47	497.5	503.7	-6.2	-1.2%
CALIFORNIA	49	2,765.6	2,828.4	-62.8	-2.2%
D.C.	49	52.7	53.9	-1.2	-2.2%
CONNECTICUT	51	320.6	331.2	-10.6	-3.2%

FIRE

State	Ranking	October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	41.1	37.5	3.6	9.6%
NEVADA	2	31.5	29.4	2.1	7.1%
MINNESOTA	3	136.7	130.5	6.2	4.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	17.8	17.0	0.8	4.7%
COLORADO	5	104.2	100.1	4.1	4.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	6	141.5	136.2	5.3	3.9%
MAINE	7	24.9	24.0	0.9	3.7%
OREGON	8	90.2	87.4	2.8	3.2%
MISSISSIPPI	9	39.3	38.1	1.2	3.1%
TEXAS	9	432.6	419.6	13.0	3.1%
WISCONSIN	9	131.3	127.4	3.9	3.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	9	13.5	13.1	0.4	3.1%
INDIANA	13	130.7	127.1	3.6	2.8%
WYOMING	14	7.6	7.4	0.2	2.7%
VIRGINIA	15	151.1	147.2	3.9	2.6%
NEW MEXICO	15	27.2	26.5	0.7	2.6%
ALABAMA	17	75.2	73.7	1.5	2.0%
IOWA	18	74.0	72.6	1.4	1.9%
ALASKA	18	11.0	10.8	0.2	1.9%
IDAHO	20	22.4	22.0	0.4	1.8%
DELAWARE	21	33.9	33.4	0.5	1.5%
ILLINOIS	21	380.4	374.8	5.6	1.5%
MONTANA	23	14.6	14.4	0.2	1.4%
ARIZONA	23	95.7	94.4	1.3	1.4%
GEORGIA	25	164.3	162.2	2.1	1.3%
ARKANSAS	25	39.7	39.2	0.5	1.3%
MISSOURI	27	138.4	136.7	1.7	1.2%
FLORIDA	27	355.9	351.7	4.2	1.2%
HAWAII	29	38.1	37.7	0.4	1.1%
NEW JERSEY	30	226.6	224.3	2.3	1.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	31	24.9	24.7	0.2	0.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	31	64.9	64.4	0.5	0.8%
TENNESSEE	33	101.3	100.6	0.7	0.7%
KANSAS	33	58.0	57.6	0.4	0.7%
WASHINGTON	35	118.3	117.6	0.7	0.6%
OHIO	36	257.4	256.5	0.9	0.4%
OKLAHOMA	37	60.3	60.1	0.2	0.3%
MARYLAND	37	128.9	128.5	0.4	0.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	37	299.8	298.9	0.9	0.3%
MICHIGAN	40	188.0	187.9	0.1	0.1%
KENTUCKY	41	62.9	62.9	0.0	0.0%
NEW YORK	42	732.2	733.5	-1.3	-0.2%
NEBRASKA	43	48.8	49.0	-0.2	-0.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	44	29.1	29.3	-0.2	-0.7%
LOUISIANA	45	76.9	77.6	-0.7	-0.9%
CALIFORNIA	46	778.4	786.9	-8.5	-1.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	47	192.5	194.8	-2.3	-1.2%
VERMONT	48	11.6	11.8	-0.2	-1.7%
CONNECTICUT	49	138.4	141.1	-2.7	-1.9%
RHODE ISLAND	50	24.6	25.1	-0.5	-2.0%
D.C.	51	30.7	33.5	-2.8	-8.4%

Note: Numbers are in thousands
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Services

State	Ranking	October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	216.2	202.4	13.8	6.8%
GEORGIA	2	730.3	688.8	41.5	6.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	3	696.0	659.6	36.4	5.5%
NEW MEXICO	4	166.1	158.5	7.6	4.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	5	330.6	316.3	14.3	4.5%
COLORADO	6	462.8	443.5	19.3	4.4%
OREGON	7	330.5	316.8	13.7	4.3%
MINNESOTA	8	633.7	608.7	25.0	4.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	8	167.4	160.8	6.6	4.1%
MICHIGAN	10	1,025.7	986.4	39.3	4.0%
MONTANA	11	85.7	82.6	3.1	3.8%
FLORIDA	12	1,753.0	1,690.5	62.5	3.7%
MAINE	13	136.4	131.7	4.7	3.6%
TENNESSEE	14	562.3	543.9	18.4	3.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	136.3	132.1	4.2	3.2%
NEVADA	16	296.3	288.0	8.3	2.9%
KANSAS	17	269.6	262.4	7.2	2.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	17	80.7	78.6	2.1	2.7%
IDAHO	19	94.6	92.2	2.4	2.6%
OKLAHOMA	20	295.7	288.4	7.3	2.5%
WISCONSIN	20	595.4	580.8	14.6	2.5%
ARIZONA	20	443.0	432.2	10.8	2.5%
MISSOURI	20	627.8	612.6	15.2	2.5%
ALASKA	24	54.9	53.6	1.3	2.4%
ALABAMA	24	359.2	350.9	8.3	2.4%
NEW YORK	26	2,421.5	2,366.2	55.3	2.3%
ILLINOIS	26	1,431.9	1,399.3	32.6	2.3%
OHIO	28	1,281.3	1,253.9	27.4	2.2%
VIRGINIA	28	781.9	765.4	16.5	2.2%
VERMONT	30	71.9	70.4	1.5	2.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	30	76.7	75.1	1.6	2.1%
TEXAS	30	1,918.8	1,879.2	39.6	2.1%
ARKANSAS	30	218.8	214.4	4.4	2.1%
WASHINGTON	34	574.9	563.4	11.5	2.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	35	939.0	921.2	17.8	1.9%
D. C.	35	263.3	258.4	4.9	1.9%
INDIANA	37	574.9	564.6	10.3	1.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	38	1,538.1	1,513.6	24.5	1.6%
KENTUCKY	39	360.7	355.2	5.5	1.5%
RHODE ISLAND	39	131.2	129.2	2.0	1.5%
MARYLAND	39	642.5	633.1	9.4	1.5%
DELAWARE	42	89.1	88.1	1.0	1.1%
CONNECTICUT	42	426.5	421.9	4.6	1.1%
NEW JERSEY	44	985.5	976.6	8.9	0.9%
MISSISSIPPI	45	187.6	186.3	1.3	0.7%
CALIFORNIA	46	3,464.5	3,442.3	22.2	0.6%
LOUISIANA	47	402.3	400.2	2.1	0.5%
WYOMING	47	41.6	41.4	0.2	0.5%
NEBRASKA	49	189.5	189.0	0.5	0.3%
IOWA	50	310.1	310.2	-0.1	-0.0%
HAWAII	51	159.3	160.2	-0.9	-0.6%

Government

State	Ranking	October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	79.2	73.8	5.4	7.3%
LOUISIANA	2	347.8	331.4	16.4	4.9%
NEVADA	3	92.3	88.2	4.1	4.6%
ARIZONA	4	302.4	291.4	11.0	3.8%
KANSAS	4	238.9	231.3	7.6	3.3%
IDAHO	6	92.4	89.5	2.9	3.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	7	531.9	516.9	15.0	2.9%
FLORIDA	8	910.8	887.1	23.7	2.7%
NEW MEXICO	9	162.8	158.8	4.0	2.5%
IOWA	10	230.1	225.3	4.8	2.1%
MISSOURI	10	387.2	379.2	8.0	2.1%
TEXAS	10	1,389.4	1,361.4	28.0	2.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	13	67.8	66.5	1.3	2.0%
MISSISSIPPI	14	219.7	215.6	4.1	1.9%
WYOMING	14	59.0	57.9	1.1	1.9%
MINNESOTA	16	361.7	355.2	6.5	1.8%
D. C.	16	291.0	285.9	5.1	1.8%
GEORGIA	18	550.5	541.9	8.6	1.6%
INDIANA	19	403.0	397.1	5.9	1.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	20	301.6	297.6	4.0	1.3%
WISCONSIN	20	369.7	364.8	4.9	1.3%
MONTANA	20	76.7	75.7	1.0	1.3%
KENTUCKY	20	283.6	280.0	3.6	1.3%
UTAH	20	161.9	159.9	2.0	1.3%
COLORADO	25	304.3	300.8	3.5	1.2%
VIRGINIA	26	605.7	599.0	6.7	1.1%
NEBRASKA	26	149.5	147.9	1.6	1.1%
CONNECTICUT	28	209.3	207.2	2.1	1.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	28	133.6	132.3	1.3	1.0%
HAWAII	30	111.1	110.1	1.0	0.9%
VERMONT	30	45.3	44.9	0.4	0.9%
TENNESSEE	30	363.3	360.1	3.2	0.9%
WASHINGTON	30	434.5	430.8	3.7	0.9%
DELAWARE	34	49.9	49.5	0.4	0.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	34	377.6	374.6	3.0	0.8%
ALASKA	34	75.7	75.1	0.6	0.8%
OHIO	37	752.1	747.4	4.7	0.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	37	710.5	706.5	4.0	0.6%
ALABAMA	37	343.9	342.0	1.9	0.6%
OREGON	40	237.1	235.9	1.2	0.5%
MARYLAND	40	422.3	420.3	2.0	0.5%
NEW JERSEY	40	570.9	568.2	2.7	0.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	43	68.6	68.4	0.2	0.3%
ILLINOIS	44	780.5	780.8	-0.3	-0.0%
MICHIGAN	45	659.4	660.7	-1.3	-0.2%
ARKANSAS	46	172.5	173.0	-0.5	-0.3%
NEW YORK	47	1,420.2	1,426.7	-6.5	-0.5%
MAINE	48	96.6	97.3	-0.7	-0.7%
CALIFORNIA	48	2,077.7	2,093.2	-15.5	-0.7%
OKLAHOMA	50	271.0	276.2	-5.2	-1.9%
RHODE ISLAND	51	60.2	62.8	-2.6	-4.1%

Note: Numbers are in thousands
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide:

The **Gas Marketing Newsletter** published by the New Mexico Natural Gas Marketing Bureau states that uncertainty about prices is a major factor in the recent drop in the number of exploratory rigs searching for natural gas in New Mexico. The count of active rigs fell from 421 in September to 402 by the end of October. In other natural gas developments, monthly production of natural gas fell from 119,096,644 McF in August to 115,585,011 McF in September, still above the 107,257,272 McF produced in September 1992. The main natural gas producing counties in New Mexico are San Juan and Rio Arriba in the northwest part of the state and Lea, Eddy and Chaves counties in the southeast. Production is rising in the northwest counties and in Lea and Chaves Counties, but is falling in Eddy County and in the less significant production counties.

An article entitled "New Mexico Personal Income" in the October 1993 issue of the **New Mexico Business Current Economic Report** published by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of New Mexico reports that personal income growth in New Mexico continued to outpace that in the country as a whole, increasing by 7.0 percent in 1992 and 6.5 percent in 1991. Personal income in the U.S. increased by 6.1 percent in 1992, compared to an "anemic" 3.8 percent in 1991. In 1992, the strongest regional personal income growth was recorded in the Rocky Mountain states (7.6 percent) and in the Southwest region (7.4 percent). New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Texas comprise the Southwest region in the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis structure. New Mexico 1992 per capita income ($15,563) ranks 48th among the states, although per capita income increased by 4.8 percent last year. The article attributes this low ranking to several factors, including the youth of the population, the state's low labor force participation ratio, and to low wages.

The **General Fund Report** of the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) reported in its October issue that recurring general fund revenues in August 1993 were $195.9 million. Year-to-date recurring revenues through August were up 12.3 percent compared to the same two months of the previous fiscal year. The current growth exceeds the latest DFA projected growth rate of 10.4 percent.

The November issue of **Farm Labor**, published by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), provides data showing that (excluding agricultural service workers) there were 27,000 workers on farms in New Mexico in mid-October. The average wage rate for hired field workers was $5.02 per hour, while field and livestock workers were paid $5.55 per hour. According to the NASS, there were 29,000 farm workers in July of this year.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

According to an item in Albuquerque Business Briefs, published by Albuquerque Economic Development, **Sumitomo Sitix Corporation**, headquartered in Osaka, Japan, will construct a new silicon wafer plant in Albuquerque that will create 170 new jobs. The plant will be part of the American subsidiary company that currently has plants near Cincinnati, Ohio and Fremont, California. The company's new investment for Phase I is estimated at $32 million with employment planned to be approximately 90 people. Albuquerque's City Council has voted to issue up to $67 million in Industrial Revenue Bonds for the 80,000-square-foot manufacturing plant. Construction of the plant began in November, with completion scheduled for September 1994. The Sumitomo announcement follows recent major expansions by Intel Corporation, Motorola Ceramic Components and Philips Semiconductors and represents the sixth major high tech plant location or expansion in Albuquerque in the past two years.

Graphic Plastic Products, Inc. a supplier to the electronics and medical products industries, will open a production facility in Albuquerque that will require approximately 40 workers. The Delaware corporation, which also has a facility in Huntington Beach, California, fabricates plastic overlays, membrane switches, custom control panels and metal subassemblies. The company utilizes computer assisted design systems, screen printing techniques die cutting and embossing, and plastic and metal fabrication in manufacturing products to customer specifications.

Baxter Healthcare Corporation is expanding its Albuquerque operation by about 100 positions. This expansion is Baxter's fourth expansion in five years at the Albuquerque location, which handles accounting activities that support businesses throughout the U.S. and Canada.

Aeroliteral, a subsidiary of AeroMexico, has begun direct flights between Albuquerque and Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. According to a study by the Aviation Division of the New Mexico Highway and Transportation Department, air service from Albuquerque to Mexico City, for which the flight to Cd. Juarez is the first step, has the potential to attract more than 48,000 passengers a year. Passengers will be able to continue on the same planes to Ciudad Chihuahua and will be able to connect in Juarez to other Mexican destinations besides Mexico City. Aeroliteral began service on November 1.

A press release from the **U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics** entitled "Average Annual Pay in Metropolitan Areas, 1992 shows that average annual pay in the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area increased by 4.2 percent in 1992, from $21,979 to $22,912. In New Mexico's

other MSA's, the increase in average annual pay was stronger in the Las Cruces MSA (7 percent or from $17,952 to $19,202) and slightly weaker in the Santa Fe MSA (4.1 percent or from $20,192 to $21,024). Albuquerque ranked 218 out the 318 MSA's by growth rate and 162 by level of annual average pay in 1992, Las Cruces ranked 21 by growth rate and 301 by level, and Santa Fe ranked 229 by growth rate and 246 by level of annual average pay in 1992.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

Nuclear waste is not coming to the **Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)** anytime soon, however, more jobs are being created at the plant. The U.S. Department of Energy has decided to add 68 WIPP-related jobs on top of the 900 to 1,000 already at the site. The additional employees will operate a new transuranic waste program center and a separate science and training center.

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

The **Marshall and Perrini McCune Charitable Foundation** has a new director and $2.2 million in new grants. **La Clinica del Norte** in El Rito will receive $31,000 to purchase a modular building for a low-cost primary health care facility in Abiquiu. The **Esperanza Shelter for Battered Families** from Santa Fe will expand its services to include Tierra Amarilla and Los Alamos with its additional $30,000 in funding. **La Acequia del la Canada Ancha** of Chimayo will receive $32,057 to help in defraying repair costs of the Acequia.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

Gardenswartz Sportz is opening a new store at 910 E. Main Street in the old Gibson Discount Center store. The Farmington store will be the seventh in the Gardenswartz chain. Three are in Albuquerque, two in El Paso and one in Santa Fe. The store will offer a variety of sporting goods from bicycles to fly fishing, camping and exercise equipment to a large footwear department. A **Nevada Bob's** golf outlet will be incorporated into the store as well.

Gallup Area, McKinley County:

The New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department awarded a $90,000 grant to the Gallup-based **Northwest New Mexico Fighting Back, Inc.** The organization helps communities to combat substance abuse. The money will be used in the tri-county area of McKinley, San Juan and Cibola Counties.

Grants Area, Cibola County:

Subway Sandwich Shop opened recently. Fifteen employees will staff the restaurant which is the largest Subway Sandwich Shop in the state.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Smith's Food and Drug Center Inc. which operated two stores in Hobbs in the early 1980s, purchased the vacant 80,000 square foot building at the intersection where Bender Boulevard, Grimes Street and Turner Street converge. The existing building will be torn down and a new 50,000 square foot facility will be custom-built. The opening of the store, scheduled for late 1994, will create 80 to 100 jobs.

Las Cruces Area, Dona Ana County:

In a report on agricultural developments, the Las Cruces Labor Service Center reports that the final stages of the jalapeno chile harvest had been reached by mid-November and that the red chile harvest was ongoing. The fall lettuce harvest has been completed amid generally "poor" market conditions. Other agricultural activities include the cotton harvest and the final cutting of alfalfa. Sufficient labor supply was available for all activities and the weather has been good.

Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:

New Mexico Highland University and **Luna Vocational Technical Institute** will receive approximately $11,000 each from the **New Mexico Alliance for Minority Participation (AMP)** to set up programs encouraging minority college students to study math, science, and engineering.

The **New Days Inn Motel** opened for business during the month of November.

Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:

Los Alamos National Laboratory will expand its current activities to support genetic research. Los Alamos researchers have been given a new assignment for the U.S. Department of Energy's **Genome Sequence Data Base.** The lab since 1982 has maintained GenBank, an electronic database that acts as the nation's repository for genetic sequence information to keep pace with genetic research. The new assignment will not only be to maintain the sequence information and accept new data, but also will expand to develop new computer tools to improve the value of genetic sequence databases to researchers. The system contains more than 100,000 separate entries from researchers, representing more than 140 million nucleotides from more than 3,000 separate organisms. More than 50,000 researchers from around the world routinely use the database.

Portales Area, Roosevelt County:

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has guaranteed a loan to **Sunland, Inc.** Sunland will receive the loan through the Rural Development Administration (RDA) and Farmers Home Administration (FmHA). The RDA/FmHA Business

and Industry Guaranteed Loan, the first such loan made to a New Mexico company, will be used by Sunland to refinance its peanut processing operations.

Raton Area, Colfax County:

Perry's Variety Store opened recently and employees 13 people.

The **New Mexico Boys School** at Springer will hire approximately 25 additional employees before the end of the year.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

According to an item in **New Mexico Progress**, published by Sunwest Bank, Denver-based Leprino Foods is buying the cheese-processing plant in Roswell built and owned by Associated Milk Producers Inc. Leprino's plans a $35 million expansion that will transform the plant into the world's largest mozzarella cheese factory and increase employment from the current 100 to 300.

Ruidoso Area, Lincoln County:

Construction in Ruidoso climbed near the $2 million mark in August with the village issuing 62 permits during the month. The August 1993 total was a 23 percent increase over August 1992. The total for the year is up 47 percent with over $11 million for 1993 compared with approximately $8 million for 1992.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

El Merendero Posa's is opening its second store at 1945 Cerrillos Road. The store will occupy the space vacated by a Lota Burger restaurant that closed in October.

The Santa Fe Labor Service Center reports that the **Santa Fe Ski Area** has started its annual recruitment of seasonal workers, including restaurant workers, lift operators and maintenance workers.

Several retail outlets will be opening soon in the Santa Fe area. These include **Hickory Farms** and **Northern Reflections** (an outlet clothing store) at the Villa Linda Mall, and **Jockey Stores** at the Santa Fe Outlet Center.

Taos Area, Taos County:

A Ford dealership reopened after a two year hiatus. **Taos Ford Lincoln Mercury** opened November 1st on the site of the former Taos Motors/Harpers Motors on Paso del Pueblo Sur. The dealership will operate a full service department and also offer used cars. Approximately ten former Taos Motors employees will be employed by the new franchise.

Four Winds Energy Systems of Taos has received a $138,000 contract from Los Alamos National Laboratory. The contract requires Four Winds to build three mobile environmental analysis laboratories. The portable units, which are modified fifth wheel travel trailers, will provide on-site field analysis for organic, inorganic and radiological compounds.

Census Bureau Launches Surveys of Women and Minority-Owned Business Enterprises

Businesses across the country are about to participate in the nation's only comprehensive, regularly collected source of information on the number of firms owned by minorities and women. Included are the self-employed, sole proprietors, partnerships, subchapter S corporations and, for women, full corporations.

The Surveys of Women- and Minority-Owned Businesses, which began September 27, will provide economic data about businesses owned by Americans of minority racial and ethnic populations and women. The information that will come from the surveys includes the number of minority- and women-owned firms, sales and receipts, paid employees, and annual payroll. These results will be available by geographic areas, such as regions and states, as well as by industry, firm size, and form of organization.

The Census Bureau will mail survey forms to an estimated 1.2 million firms, about half in September 1993, and half in April 1994. Business owners are asked to return their forms in thirty days.

The survey is part of the economic census program, which the Census Bureau is required to conduct every 5 years.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
CARPENTER	CASHIER
COOK	CLERK, GENERAL
ELECTRICIAN	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	LABORER
REGISTERED NURSE	SALES CLERK
TRUCK DRIVER	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL TEACHER	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	HOME HEALTH AIDE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	NURSE PRACTITIONER
	PHYSICIAN
	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
	REGISTERED NURSE
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CARPENTER	ACCOUNTANT
COOK	CASHIER
CUSTOMER SERVICE REP.	CLERK, GENERAL
ELECTRICIAN	COMPUTER OPERATOR
ENGINEER (CIVIL, ELEC., MECH.)	COURTESY CLERK
FAST FOOD WORKER	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN
LEGAL ASSISTANT	ELEMENTARY TEACHER
LOCKSMITH	LABORER
MATH & SCIENCE TEACHER	RECEPTIONIST
MOTEL MAID	SALES CLERK
PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT	SECRETARY
RADIOLOGY SPECIALIST	WAREHOUSE WORKER
READING TEACHER	
THERAPISTS (OCCU., PHYS., RESP.)	
TV MEDIA OCCUPATIONS	
ULTRASOUND TECHNICIAN (ESP. CARDIAC)	

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CARPENTER	COOK
COUNSELOR	FAST FOOD WORKER
DATA ENTRY CLERK	HOUSEKEEPER
ELECTRICIAN	LABORER
ELECTRONIC ASSEMBLER	RECEPTIONIST
ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN	TRUCK DRIVER, LIGHT
MEDICAL LAB TECHNICIAN	WAREHOUSE WORKER
PARALEGAL	

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
ELECTRICIAN	HARVEST WORKER
FORM BUILDER	SALES CLERK
PLASTERER	TRUCK DRIVER HELPER
SHEET METAL WORKER	TYPIST
TELEPHONE SOLICITOR	

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CLERK, GENERAL	CLERK, GENERAL
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST	CASHIER-CHECKER
YARD WORKER	SECRETARY
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CARPENTER
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI.	CASHIER II
SECURITY GUARD	OPERATING ENGINEER
KITCHEN HELPER	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off, or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using data or new techniques. Revision may not significantly change previously issued figures.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
ARTESIA	BENNY INMAN	748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CARLSBAD	JOHNNY RODRIGUEZ	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVE.	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	VACANT	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

JOB SERVICE

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
NM Dept of Labor
Permit No. G-12

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

Congressional Info. Service
SRI
4520 East-West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814

New Mexico DRUG FREE
It's a State of Mind!

If you do NOT desire to continue receiving this publication, please check here ☐ and return this cover to the above address.

If your address has changed, please indicate and return this cover to the above address.

New Mexico Labor Market Review is a monthly publication dealing with the economy of the state.

Larry Blackwell, Chief
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

Gerry Bradley, Editor
Jolene Slowen, Managing Editor
Rachel Vigil, Statistical Analyst
Labor Market Information Section

Contributors:
Steven Pazand, Current Employment Statistics
Ross Cutler, Current Employment Statistics
Martin Reiter, Actuarial Research
Shannon Lucero, Occupational Employment Statistics